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Phalguna 23, 1894(Saka)

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Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 14, 1973/Phalguna 23, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-French Space Commission

*321. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of **SPACE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Joint Commission for Indo-French space research; and

(b) if so, the functions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) A Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the Indian Space Research Organisation and Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales (the French national space agency) was set up in April, 1972.

(b) The Commission, which will be assisted by Working Groups, will decide on co-operation programmes, subject to the agreement of the authorities under whom CNES and ISRO function; settle the differences that the Working Groups could not resolve or which lie beyond their competence; and approve the annual lists of training programmes in France for ISRO Engineers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : May I know for how many years this agreement has been reached?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not time-bound. There is no time limit in this. It is meant to increase co-operation and I presume it will continue so long as both sides have the willingness to continue the co-operation.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What are the aims of this research and what is the utility of this research?

MR. SPEAKER : Send him some book on the subject.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a very wide question. In brief, this involves space research which means technology involving rockets, propellants, ground station, electronic work connected with this and so on. Working Groups have been set up to cover some of these fields. The field is a very wide one and it will take a long time to go into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether this agreement with the French agency is meant to supplement or to replace the arrangement which the ISRO has at present with the American agency, namely, NASA? If it is to supplement that, are the two agreements or arrangements supposed to cover different fields or the same field of space research?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This agreement is not meant to replace any other agreement. The Indian organisation is collaborating with various countries like Germany, France, Japan, UK, USA and USSR. Various agreements are there, including the agreement with NASA to conduct a satellite instructional television experiment in 1975. That is not covered by this at all. But the know-how is common in many cases. Here the areas that were discussed during the firs t meeti

of the Commission and the visit of the President of the French organisation included launchers, especially the test facilities, technology of rocket and satellites, utilisation of satellites for communication, earth resources, space survey and exchange of scientific and technical personnel.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether France has backed out of the original commitment to assist us in the development of diamond BC satellite launcher and, if so, how has it affected agreement and collaboration with France? How has affected our satellite launching programme?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not aware of France having backed out of any commitment. The agreement provides for sale of some centaur rockets to India, supply of technical know-how for manufacture of centaur sounding rockets, licence for manufacture and supply of special machinery required for fabrication of rockets, providing technical assistance, training of engineers and also providing know-how for the manufacture of propellants. This is apart from the construction of infrared scanning camera for remote sensing on which India and France has collaborated. These are specific instances of collaboration that I have with me. Tney will also supply centaur launcher with necessary accessories. Apart from that, I am not aware of this particular launcher.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: What is the amount so far spent on this project by the Government of India? Is there any scheme to spend liberally on the scheme in future?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not sure how much exactly we have spent. In future, we will spend according to the needs.

About diamond BC satellite launcher, enquired earlier by another hon. Member, I understand that the Fernch Government has dropped the development of this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the development of space science USA and USSR are the two most advanced countries. Japan is now coming up. We do no know much about the progress of France in this field.

I want to know from the Government as to what are the particular reasons why we are not having our collaboration with both USSR and USA and what are the reasons for our entering into collaboration with a less advanced country in the field of space science like France?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not really think that that would be the right approach to the question. There has been parallel development in some of the modern fields of science in many countries and many have developed on their own without getting help from outside. France has developed its own technical know-how in many fields. It is not right that one is necessarily less developed than the other.

So far as our collaboration with France goes, it dates back to 1963. They have been collaborating with us right from the beginning and the collaboration has grown and it has been to the mutual advantage of both the countries.

Approval of Foreign Collaboration Agreements

*322. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the names of private firms and public undertakings whose proposal for collaboration with foreign firms Governments have been approved during 1972 item-wise and the names of the foreign firms and Governments involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : The number of proposals for foreign collaboration approved by the Government during 1972 is 257. Quarterly statements of foreign

collaboration cases approved by the Government during 1972 indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and whether the collaboration also involves foreign capital participation, are available in the Parliament Library.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: May I request you to kindly defer this question to a future date because the reply given to the Minister is not complete ? He says that the information can be seen from the Parliament Library. This reply is not complete.

MR. SPEAKER : May I invite your attention to the rule that there shall be no question asking for information set forth in accessible documents and it is your duty to see and not the Minister's duty to see them and reply to you.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: If that is your view, then.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not my view, that is the rule.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: If that is the rule, I am sorry, I am not aware of the rule.

I come to the question.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Without going to the library and studying there, how can he ask questions ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Looking to the information which is available it looks that the number of foreign collaborations in the year 1972 has gone up. If that is correct, may I know from the Minister the reasons for the increase ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The fact is that the number of foreign collaborations has increased in 1972 in comparison to 1971, but, in comparison to the figures upto 1960, the number of foreign collaboration has not increased and in fact, it has decreased.

The specific reasons for the increase in this particular year was that the Indian economy is getting a momentum and the number of applications of foreign collaboration is increasing. In fact, the figures in my possessions will show that in 1971 only 456 applications were received for foreign collaboration, out of which 245 were approved and in the year in question, 511 applications for foreign collaboration were received and we have approved 257 only.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: From the information revealed by the Minister it looks that the number of foreign collaborations is increasing. The reason given by him is that it is because the industrial development is going up or picking up. May I know the fields or items in which foreign collaboration has been allowed, in spite of the fact that the country by itself could develop and could establish those things by its own resources ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Where indigenous teachnology is established we do not allow foreign collaboration.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of he increasing number of foreign Collaborations during last year, may I know, of the said total number of foreign collaborations with firms or Government with whom we have gone into collaboration, how many are from the USA and may I know further whether it is a fact that these US firms and agencies have backed out of this collaboration because of the happenings of Bangladesh and the strained relations between India and America ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact out of 257, 62 are from USA, Regarding backing out of collaboration we have no such information.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : We have not grown wiser with answers given by the Minister. What are the types of industries in which foreign collaboration has been sought

by Indian industrialists ? Is it not wise for the country to develop its own indigenous technology ? Let him give us some types of cases where foreign technology is still wanted by our country.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mainly in the area of machine-building for instance where we get foreign collaboration because we have not developed indigenous technology. Also in chemical industries, we do have a large number of collaborations. Various metallurgical industries are also there. We have foreign collaboration for machinetools We are trying to develop our own scientific and technological capabilities so that in future we are dependent upon foreign collaboration to a lesser and lesser extent and more and more on indigenous technology which will be made available within the country.

Extending our Technical know-how to check Foreign Countries

*323. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has given assurance to give full cooperation in a programme to develop Industrial Technological capacity in India ;

(b) whether the said programme also envisages making available our industrial and technical knowhow to other developing countries on agreed terms ; and

(c) whether under this programme we have been able to extend our know-how to same countries, if so, the names of the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) A note on understanding between the Government of India and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) concerning the programme of co-operation in industrial technology was signed during the International Seminar on " Technology Transfer " held at New Delhi from December 11, 1972 to December 13, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of the programme are under correspondence with UNIDO.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared to give a glimpse or an inkling of the programmes under correspondence ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is with reference to transfer of Indian technology on other developing countries. It is with reference to this thing that correspondence is going on. This is with particular reference to find out as to in what technology they will be interested so that on the basis we can have exchange of visits between the two countries and so on, so that we may be able to arrive at the broad details where the transfer of technology from India to other developing countries can take place

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कारखानों की स्थापना

*324. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 1973–74 में कुछ कारखाने लगाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मोटी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up any new industrial undertaking in the Central Public Sector in Madhya Pradesh during 1973-74.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या यह सच है कि 9-8-72 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह जवाब दिया था कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर नीमच में सीमेन्ट की फैक्ट्री खोलने का शासन विचार कर रहा है। क्या 1973 और 74 के वर्ष की अवधि इस के ऊपर विचार करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं होगी ? कितने और वर्ष लगेंगे शासन को इस पर विचार करने मे ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have said that no new public sector undertaking is to be established in Madhya Pradesh. The cement factories are practically the extension of the public sector which is already existing.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : 9-8-72 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह ऐम्योरेंस क्यों दिया गया था ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): That has already been sanctioned and it is under implementation. The question is whether there will be any new public sector undertaking in 1973-74. For that, the answer is 'no.'. But the cement factory which the hon. Member is mentioning about has already been sanctioned in 1972.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह उत्तर दिया है कि 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश में कोई कारखाना नहीं खुलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश के जो 6 पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं, जिन को पिछड़े जिलों की सूची में आप ने सम्मिलित किया है, उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में क्या आप इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के लिए कोई विशेष कारखाना देने का विचार रखते हैं या प्राइवेट लोगों को कारखाने लगाने के लिए आप ने कोई लाइसेंस दिया है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The question specifically relates to public sector under Central Government, and I have already pointed out that no new public sector undertaking is coming up in Madhya Pradesh in 1973-74. But expansion of the schemes which have already been approved and which are already in existence has already been taken up, and some of them are coming up in 1973-74.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The hon. Minister of Industrial Development, Shri, C. Subramaniam, is very generous towards backward States. In Madhya Pradesh we have got tremendous raw materials like coal for fertiliser in Korba, bamboo for paper bauxite for aluminium, iron ore for steel plant. (*Interruption*). The Prime Minister recently visited Bastar and she has promised to do something. Bastar has got a tremendous raw material potential. As I said, we have got all the raw materials, we have got everything, but unfortunately the Central Government is not providing money. That is why I want to know from the hon. generous Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, what is he going to do for the development of backward State like Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : All these projects are under implementation. For example, the first stage of expansion of Bhilai Steel plant is under implementation, the second stage of expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant is under implementation; expansion of Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, is under implementation; the expansion of Nepa Mills is under implementation; then we have the Security Paper Mills in Hoshangabad, Korba Aluminium, Korba, New Alkaloid factory, Neemuch, Mandhar Cement Factory in Mandhar and coal-based fertiliser factory in Korba.

Therefore, if you take into account what has been established in Madhya Pradesh in the public sector, compared to the other States they have got a higher level of investment.

श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1973–74 में पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई भी कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में खोले जाने की योजना नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सेठी ने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि हम प्रत्येक पिछड़े जिले में, जिन की सूची बनाई गई है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में कुछ कारखाने खोलने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1973–74 में नये कारखाने चलाने के लिए आप से पैसे की मांग की है ? जो सूची मंत्री महोदय ने दी वह सब पुराने कारखाने हैं और लम्बे समय से चले आ रहे हैं।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact, the Annual Plan of 1973-74 has been prepared in consultation with the Working Group of the Planning Commission and in that Annual Plan, whatever has been suggested by the Madhya Pradesh Government has been accepted by us. In that detailed list, there is no scheme for any new public sector undertaking under Central Government.

Annual Plan For 1973-74

*325. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has accorded priority to some sectors in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 ;

(b) if so, what are those sectors ; and

(c) whether the Commission has started discussions with the Chief Minister of States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sectors in which higher priority has been given are agricultural production, irrigation and power, medical and health programmes, water supply and sanitation, special employment programmes, and advance action for the Fifth Plan.

(c) Planning Commission has held discussions with the Chief Ministers of all States to finalise the State Plan outlays for 1973-74 when this aspect was also discussed.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं आप की अनुमति से माननीय मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब योजना आयोग ने बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से विचार विमर्श किया था तब उन्होंने बिहार के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया था और उस के लिए क्या उन्होंने किसी खास धनराशि की मांग की थी ? साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरीके से दूसरे पिछड़े इलाके हैं उसी तरीके से दो नदियों के बीच में जो दियारा का इलाका है उस के विकास के लिए आज तक कोई ध्यान योजना कमिशन ने नहीं दिया है और कुछ दिन पहले इस विषय पर देश में काफी चर्चा हुई थी जब श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण आपके घर सिताबदियारा में बीमार थे। वहां न कोई अस्पताल है, न कम्पाउंडर है और न डाक्टर है। बलिया

से लेकर बोकारो तक दियारा का इलाका- में किसी किस्म की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां दवादारू तक का भी इन्तजाम नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न के ऊपर क्या योजना कमीशन का कोई ध्यान गया है? इस इलाके के विकास के लिए कौन सी योजना बनाई गई है?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA Sir, the question regarding development of Bihar is not directly covered but we have discussed with the Chief Minister of Bihar and the programme for the development of backward areas has been taken up in the Annual Plan for 197374 Regarding the delta between the rivers we have to take into consideration the suggestion made by the hon Member.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD May I know since agriculture has been given the priority in the Annual Plan why Government instead of spending Rs 90 crores for 10 lakh tons of food production is not in a position or is in a position to come to the State Governmens which are prepared to have more procurement than the usual quota? If so, what are the States who have asked and how the government proposes to meet the demand in the Annual Plan ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA A very valuable suggestion has been made by the hon Member The Planning Commission is already discussing this matter with the States like Punjab, Haryana, U P, etc and such of them who are prepared to give additional procurement over and above the target, we shall take care of that and money will not be a constraint.

श्री सतपाल कपूर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने प्लानिंग कमिशन को कोई प्रपोजल भेजा है या नहीं कि अगर पंजाब को 35 करोड़ रुपया एक्स्ट्रा दिया जाये तो वह अगले साल रबी में एक मिलियन टन ग्रोथ दे सकते हैं?

SHRI MGHAN DHARIA We are discussing it with the Punjab Government and to the Punjab Government also we have said that if they are able to give more procurement over and above the present procurement we shall we willing to take care of the funds for the completion of such programmes.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री बिहार में छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना का इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, और उस पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रख कर कुछ लोग गलत तरीके से जनता को बरगलाने के लिए झारखण्ड का नारा दे रहे हैं और इस सवाल को ले कर कभी हड़ताल और कभी प्रदर्शन होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके को विकसित करने के लिए क्या योजना मंत्रालय की बिहार सरकार से कोई बातचीत हुई है या हो रही है? अगर हुई है तो आप और वह दोनों किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं और किस तरीके से वहां के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का विचार रखते हैं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० धर) जहां तक कि छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगनाज का ताल्लुक है बिहार सरकार ने खास स्कीमें बनायी हैं उन की तरक्की के लिए। और इस वक्त भी हम बिहार गवर्नमेंट के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं ताकि इन दो इलाकों का खासतौर पर ध्यान दिया जा सके, और वहां पर तरक्की के जो काम हैं उन्हें जल्दी से काम पूरा कर सकें।

SHRI N SHIVAPPA In the priorities given in the Annual Plan, have the Central Ministers consulted the State Ministers about the Western Ghats Board or the Hill Improvement Board and the financial commitments involved therein? Will this also be taken into consideration?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : There was no such discussion.

SARI K. S. CHAVDA : The Annual Plan for 1972-73 has resulted in an increase of the poverty of the poor. What steps do Government intend to take so that the poor do not become poorer as a result of the 1973-74 Plan?

SHRI D.P. DHAR : In the first instance, I would submit that as a result of the plan effort, the poor have not become poorer ; their standard of living has become better.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The rich have gone richer.

SHRI D.P. DHAR : The question of the rich becoming richer is a different matter I am talking about the poor not becoming poorer.

MR. SPEAKER : If that pleases them, why not say like that?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : No question of our saying ; it is a fact.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : In my case, in deference to your wishes, I am prepared to say whatever pleases the hon. member. But let him ask what I can say. As far as the 1973-74 Plan is concerned, adequate attention is being given to the question of improving the standard of living of the poorer sections of the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about motor car purchase advances to government officers ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : That is not true.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Have Government any clear idea of advance action to be taken in the Fifth Plan, and if so, could they enumerate the programmes in relation to this to the exclusion of the other programmes mentioned in the answer?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Power, steel fertilisers irrigation and transport are the major needs of the country. In order to have enough production to remove the shortage of power, steel, irrigation and fertiliser and also transport bottlenecks, advance action is being taken. Government are very clear about this.

Issue of instructions by Home Ministry to States in regard to the Guiding Rules for detainees under M.I.S.A.

*327. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Home Ministry issued instructions to the States in regard to the guiding rules for detainees detained under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, their diet, family allowance and manner of detention; and

(b) how many of the present number of persons detained under the said Act have been detained, State-wise on political charges and how many on anti-social grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Under Section 50 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, it is for the appropriate Government to specify conditions of detention *inter alia* relating to maintenance by general of special order. All State Governments were requested to consider grant of *ex-gratia* family allowances in suitable cases in respect of persons detained under the provisions of the Act. Regulations made by the concerned Governments relate to diet, *ex-gratia* family allowances, manner of treatment, etc., of the detenus in jails.

2. Provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act can be invoked only if the competent authority is satisfied with respect to any person that it is necessary to detain such a person with a view to preventing him from acting in any prejudicial manner as be specified in section 3(1) of the Act. No.

person can be detained on any political charge. The provisions of the law enabling detaintion with a view to preventing activities prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community would be sufficient to deal with anti-social activity. Up-to-date information regarding the number of persons under detention on such grounds as well as political affiliations known of persons under detention is being ascertained.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : The hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that the State Government make regulations regarding the treatment of prisoners, etc. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that still the Centre has not sent guidelines to the States for the treatment of these detainees as was done when the Preventive Detention Act was in vogue throughout India? In view of this, many State Governments are treating the Opposition party workers differently; they are given Division III, and are treated as ordinary prisoners. Recently, our leader, Mr. Harikishan Singh Surjeet, was given ordinary Division III in the Chandigarh jail. In view of this, may I know why the Centre should not send guide-lines to the State Governments for giving these detainees uniform treatment and special treatment as was being done under the Preventive Detention Act?

SHRI K. C. PANT : After the debate on the MISA Bill we did write to the State Governments, first of all making them aware of the sentiments expressed in the House and then asking them to examine the grant on *ex-gratia* basis, family allowances in all suitable cases of persons detained under the provisions of the Act. We have made them aware of the sentiments expressed in the House. But this is a matter which ultimately is left to them, the question of family allowances, etc., etc., because it is their concern. So, we have brought it to their notice and left it to them. We find that the different State Governments have adopted different standards and have adopted slightly different approaches. It is a matter for them to decide. Therefore, we have left it to them.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : I am not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister, because when the old Congress was in power, the Opposition party leaders and workers were given special treatment when they were in jail, but when the new Congress came to power, from the very beginning, the Opposition party workers and their leaders are given Division III status.

Regarding the second point, he said that only on charges of anti-social activities they have been arrested. But in our State, there are many instances to show that the trade union workers and kisan sabha workers are arrested and detained for organising the workers and kisans; and the blackmarketeers and profiteers are not arrested.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : The hon. Minister has even laid a statement last weak giving facts regarding the arrests under the MISA and all that. There also, there is no mention of arrest of the blackmarketeers and profiteers, etc. in the break-up of detainees he compiled. Are they not anti-social elements ? Why not a single blackmarketeer has been arrested ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, the hon. Member has talked of Opposition leaders being treated in a certain manner. I have explained it several times that there is no question of anybody being detained on political grounds, and the State Governments are treating them differently. Therefore, you cannot apply the general standards to the rules in all the States.

The second point is, about the persons who have been detained, I have given detailed statistics, as he says, last week, and in these statistics he will find that people have been detained on all grounds, including the grounds under section 3(1) (a) (iii) regarding essential supplies and services ; these arrests have been made. It may not be put down as he wants to be put down but it has been done and the figures are there for him to see.

Then, he has mentioned labour unions. Again, I would submit, as I had mentioned during the debate also, that the State Governments have told us from time to time that they are taking action under the MISA either against the labour unions or the labour leaders. If they happen to be labour leaders, that is incidential. (Laughter). I cannot help either your laughter or your tears. These are for you to decide. But the fact remains that if a person indulges in activities which attract the provisions of this Act, the State Governments can act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On the 16th August, 1972 in reply to an unstarred question in this House, the Deputy Home Minister had informed us that the Prime Minister had addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of several States suggesting that those prisoners who are Naxalites or suspected to be Naxalites should be given humane treatment with a view to rehabilitating them. It was also stated that one of the State Governments which have not replied so far to the Prime Minister's letter was the West Bengal Government. I would like to know whether any reply has been received subsequently, if so the nature of the reply and whether he is aware of the fact that thousands of prisoners who are supposed to be Naxalites are being kept in very unsatisfactory conditions inside the jails and they are not classified as political prisoners at all? Many of them are kept is solitary confinement, some of them for 24 hours and they are not given the normal facilities which should be extended to political prisoners. May I know what is being done in response to the Prime Minister's specific recommendation that these young people should be treated in a humane way and not in a vindictive manner ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That question does not exactly arise out of this. The working of MISA is a wider question. But all through the Government's approach has been that humane treatment should be given to all persons including Naxalites. So far as young people in jail are concerned, if they have shown that they want to change over and lead a normal life and not indulge in violent activities, those things have been considered by the State Governments. I can only hope that the State Governments will take necessary action on the PM's letter. I do not have with me information as to the exact steps they have taken. The hon. member asked whether any reply has been received from West Bengal. I do not have this information with me. As far as I know, the category of political prisoners is no longer there in our jail manual. It has been abolished. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are a fascist Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : By some strange logic, he says, because we do not have the category of political prisoners, we are a fascist government. I do not understand it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : May I know how many persons are still detained under the MISA in Assam and what treatment they are getting ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : On 31st January 1973, 104 prisoners were detained in Assam.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The ministers said that the sentiments expressed in the House have been conveyed to the States and it is left to them to take action. May I know whether Government is going to have uniform rules and regulations for treatment of political prisoners in all the jails in all the States instead of leaving it to the whims and fancies of each State ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. member will appreciate that we cannot frame rules and regulations for the States in this matter. It is for the States to do it. We can only indicate to them that these are the views expressed by the House and they should take them into account. For instance, a special class has been created by some Governments—Haryana, Punjab, H.P. and Chandigarh Administration—only for MPs, MLAs and MLCs.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: For the same matter, in some of the States MISA has been applied and in some other States other laws have been applied. In the same State, in some cases MISA is applied and in some cases it is not applied. May I know what guidelines Central Government has given to different States to see that these laws are uniformly applied ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Is it very difficult to lay down guidelines in these matters. It is for the State Government, considering the totality of the circumstances, to use whichever law they think is appropriate. The procedure they have to go through for using a certain law is well-known. It is for them to decide. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of persons who were first charge-sheeted and prosecuted in the court were later acquitted by the court, but after that they were re-arrested under MISA? If so, may I know the number of such cases? Also, I want to know the total number of detenus in West Bengal under MISA and the break-up of those who have no political affiliation.

MR. SPEAKER : This is too detailed a question.

SHRI K.C. PANT : About the first question, I do not have the information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA . Would you collect it and send it?

SHRI K. C PANT : If you send it in the proper manner, I will give the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Send a specific question about that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, we have given the statistical information about MISA in the blue book we have placed before the House If hon. members go through it, they will get the information. I would invite the attention of my hon. friends to this booklet, Statistical Information Regarding the Working of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, during the period 7th May, 1971 to 30th June 1972, which has been placed on the Table of the House as per the promises I made at the time of passing of the Bill. They can go into this. It is available now.

Regarding the number in West Bengal, as on 31st January 1973, the number was 2,449. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not allowing any person. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not allow me to proceed further. The result is that a lot of members are left behind.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will he supply me that information, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Send a proper question. Mr. Kachwai.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय : मैं सरकार से केवल यह जानना चाहता हू कि 1972 के अगस्त मे प्रधान मत्री जी ने सभी राज्यो को एक पत्र लिखा था तो उस पत्र को कितनी राज्य सरकारो ने स्वीकार किया है और यदि स्वीकार किया है तो उन्होने कितना प्रतिशत उस पर अमल किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल जनरल इंस्ट्रक्शन्स का है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र कछवाय जो लोग बन्दी हैं उनके साथ मानवता का व्यवहार किया जावे उसी के सबन्ध मे पूछ रहा हू कि उस पत्र पर किन किन राज्यो ने अमल किया है और कितना प्रतिशत अमल किया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : नक्सलाइट्स के सम्बन्ध मे पत्र का प्रश्न था और मैंने पहले ही कह दिया है कि यह मुझे पता नही है कि उसका किन राज्यों ने उत्तर

दिया और क्या कार्यवाही की। मेरे पास इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Maintenance of Internal Security Act is a Central Act, and it is cleary laid down that the State Governments must inform the Central Government within seven days of the date of detention. The hon. Minister has said that uptodate information regarding the number of persons under detention and the grounds, etc., is being ascertained. Sir, this is a contradiction because it is obligatory on the part of the State Governments to inform the Central Government within seven days of the detention of the persons Why is it that the Minister is reluctant to release the information on the floor of the House? My question in this context, is whether the Central Government will take immediate steps to ensure uniform civilized treatment to persons detained under MISA who have a political background or are political workers, and if not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As was done by the Home Minister..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT: The question is not how many are under detention after 7 days. Therefore, we have to collect the information from the State Governments..... (*Interruptions*)

The second question I have already answered. That is the question which many members have asked as to why there be no uniformity. I said that it is for the State Governments and we have brought it to their notice.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No more questions, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to say something, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are ridiculing everybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not ridiculing

This Government goes away giving wrong information everyday.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a question of fundamental rights and individual freedom.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. The courts are open to you.

भारत में उग्रपंथियों को चीन द्वारा सहायता

*328. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 1973 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' के मुख पृष्ठ पर 'चीन द्वारा उग्रपंथियो को पुनः 'आर्थिक मदद' शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हा तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी हा। श्रीमान्।

(ख) उग्रपथियों की सभी गतिविधियों के पहलुओं पर जिनमें विदेशियों के साथ उनके गुप्त सम्बन्ध भी शामिल हैं अत्यधिक सतर्कता बरती जा रही है। राज्य सरकारें ऐसी गतिविधियो से निपटने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय कर रही है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू देश में जो माओ के फोटो लेकर घूमते

हैं और बन्दूक की नोक से राज चलाना चाहते हैं उनको चीन से सहायता किन स्रोतों से मिलती है और किन क्षेत्रों में मिलती है ? मन्त्री महोदय कृपा करके इसका उत्तर दें ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न तो यह पूछा था कि जो अखबार में निकला है उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है और अगर सरकार का ध्यान गया है तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है जिसका बड़ा स्पष्ट जवाब मैंने दिया है । अब यहां किस किस स्रोत से नक्सलपंथियों को सहायता मिलती है वह सब चीजें यहां पर ब्योरे से तो बताई नहीं जा सकती । देश में पैसा आया है और लिट्रेचर भी पकड़ा गया है तथा नेपाल बार्डर पर भी सतर्कता बरती जा रही है---यह सारी चीजें सदन के सामने आई हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : कौन कौन से क्षेत्र हैं और कौन कौन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं वह मंत्री जी ने नहीं बताया है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : क्षेत्र, जहां तक नक्सलपंथियों का प्रश्न है आप जानते हैं बंगाल में तो है ही और दूसरे प्रान्तों में कुछ थोड़े थोड़े पाकेट्स हैं ऐसे जहां उनकी गतिविधियां देखने को मिलती हैं । (व्यवधान) । अध्यक्ष जी इन सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने में आसानी होगी जब फारेन मनी बिल पास हो जायेगा । तब सभी को रिटर्न देने पड़ेंगे और उसके बाद हम कुछ बता सकेंगे ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know from the Government whether it is a fact that on several occasions recently extremist leaders from Nepal made journeys to meet their counterparts in Eastern India and the Indian counterparts have made clandestine trips to Bangala Desh to hand over revolutionary notes to further the Maoist movement? If so, what steps have been taken to curb these activities?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are aware of contacts between extremists in Nepal and India and also in the eastern region of India. We are aware of it and along the Indo-Nepal border and elsewhere vigilance has been tightened.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान सामुदायिक विकास तथा पंचायती राज के विकास के सम्बन्ध में समिति

*326. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं योजना में सामुदायिक विकास तथा पंचायती राज के विकास के लिए गठित समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन सिफारिशों को मान लिया गया है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां । इस उद्देश्य से गठित कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है :

विवरण

सामुदायिक विकास तथा पंचायती राज के सम्बन्ध में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने से सम्बन्धित कार्य कारी दल की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) समेकित ग्राम विकास के कार्य में

सामुदायिक विकास अभिकरण तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को प्रभावी रूप से समयोजित किया जाना चाहिए । इस कार्य में सफल उत्पादन के अतिरिक्त अन्य सभी सम्बद्ध कार्यकलाप शामिल होने चाहिए और इस प्रयोजन से इन संस्थाओं का पुनर्नवीकरण किया जाना चाहिए तथा सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिए ;

(2) सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक परिवर्तनों के साधन बनाने के लिए सामुदायिक विकास तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को प्रेरित किया जाना चाहिए । यदि इन संस्थाओं को परिवर्तन के साधनों के रूप में प्रभावशाली भूमिका अदा करनी है और अच्छे जीवनयापन के लिए ग्रामीण जनता के मन में अपेक्षित इच्छा जागृत करनी है तो ये संस्थाएं पर्याप्त रूप से विश्वसनीय तथा जीवन्त होनी चाहिए ;

(3) समेकित ग्राम विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय योजना को स्थानीय योजना में विभाजित किया जाना चाहिए और प्रत्येक जिले में जिला योजना सेल होना चाहिए जिसमें पर्याप्त रूप से सहायक कर्मचारी वर्ग होना चाहिए ;

(4) यह वांछनीय है कि पंचायतों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करने का काम सौंपा जाय । इस प्रयोजन से इन संस्थाओं के लिए संसाधन एकत्रित करने तथा उन्हें बढ़ाने के लिए अपेक्षित कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए ;

(5) कार्यकारी दल ने 165.9 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की सिफारिश की है । इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है —

	(करोड़ रुपये)
राज्य क्षेत्र	81.6
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	13.7
केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित क्षेत्र	70.6
जोड़ :	165.9

कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है । सामाजिक विकास की मद सामान्यतया राज्य क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित की जानी है अतएव रिपोर्ट के पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के परिव्यय से सम्बन्धित पहलू पर अन्तिम निर्णय राज्य-योजना प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर ही हो पायेगा ।

Withdrawal of C. R. P. From Andhra Pradesh

*329. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to withdraw immediately the C.R.P. from Andhra Pradesh during discussions with separatist leaders in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking that decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The C.R.P. and other armed forces have been deployed only to maintain peace and to prevent violent activities. They are being withdrawn as and when the situation in any part of the State becomes normal and there is no need for their deployment.

Items manufactured by M/s. Union Carbide

*330. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the items manufactured by M/s. Union Carbide;

(b) whether raw material used by them are indigenous or are imported ; and

(c) if imported the name of the country from where imported ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Company manufactures the following items : Dry Batteries, Flashlight cases, Arc carbons, Midget Electrodes, Carbon Electrodes and Shapes, Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide; Photo engraver plates, Zinc strips, Satellite Hard facing Rods, Tubes, Rods and Castings. Chemicals and Plastics and Acetylene black ; Agricultural products such as Fungicides, Insecticides, Herbicides, Miticides Namatocides. They are also engaged in commercial fishing and processing of marin products.

(b) The raw-materials used by the Company are partly indigenous and partly imported.

(c) The countries from which these are imported are U.S.A./U.K., West Germany, Japan, Ceylon and Canada.

Employees working in the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores

*331. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons employed by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi to run its various stores and the Offices ;

(b) whether bno pay-scales have been prescribed for the employees of the society; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The total number of persons employed by the Society is 252.

(b) No. Sir, all posts in the Society carry pay-scales.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*332. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नए कारखाने स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिक मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख)–केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र में बिहार में 1973–74 की अवधि में नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Generation of Power from Atomic Power Project at Kota (Rajasthan)

*333. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the atomic power project at Kota, Rajasthan has begun to generate the power ; and

(b) if so, the present quantity of power generated there and the extent of increase envisaged in the future and the area to be benefited as a result thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The first unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project was synchronised to the grid on November 30, 1972 and has since been producing power intermittently at levels upto 40 MWe. Power generation by this unit is proposed to be gradually raised to higher levels and will be maintained at 90 MWe during the month of April. Thereafter it will gradually be raised again, reaching full power of 200 MWe towards the middle of 1973. Power generated by this unit is fed into the Rajasthan grid for utilisation in the Northern Regional system.

कोटा और आगरा के बीच मेल बैन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी

*334. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा-कोटा मेल बैन में आगरा के कर्मचारी ही रखे जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जब मेल बैन कोटा से आगरा को चलाई गई, तो कोटा के कर्मचारियों को न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) आगरा-कोटा के बीच कोई आर० एम० एस० सेक्शन काम नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए आगरा के कर्मचारियों को आगरा-कोटा मेल बैन में रखने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Exhibition of Feature Films Over T.V.

*335. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state : (a) whether Government are considering a proposal to withdraw or reduce the number of feature films exhibited through Television, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

System of Accountability in Implementation of the Plans

336. SHRI B.V. NAIK : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state: (a) whether any system has been evolved to enforce the principles of accountability to the planners in the implementation of the plans ; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the system and its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No system or accountability of Planning Commission is envisaged as the responsibility for implementation is solely that of Ministries and States/Union Territories. Planning Commission is, however, taking steps for keeping a watch on the implementation of selected projects, programmes and schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for Development of Small and Medium Industries in Backward Areas of Rajasthan

*337. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have submitted any scheme for the development of Small Industries, and Medium industries especially in the backward areas of the State during the ensuing year;

(b) If so, the outlines of the scheme and the nature of incentives proposed to be offered thereunder for the industrialisation of backward areas in that State; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No specific schemes for development of small and medium Industries have been received from Rajasthan Government for the ensuing year.

But any new venture coming up in the Selected Backward Districts will be eligible to get, in addition to the State Government's own incentives, the Concessional Finance from Central Financial Institutions and to % subsidy from Government.

आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में समाचार बुलेटिन का प्रसारित किया जाना

*338. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी से सभी प्रमुख प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में समाचार प्रसारित किए जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनेकों भारतीय भाषाओं की मूल संस्कृत में समाचारों के प्रसारण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क): जी हां।

(ख) सीमित ट्रान्समिटर साधनों तथा इस प्रकार के समाचार बुलेटिनों की आवश्यकता स्थापित न होने के कारण भी आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिन चालू करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया है। तथापि, संस्कृत में एक पाक्षिक समाचार समीक्षा बम्बई, इन्दौर, पूना, पटना तथा रांची केन्द्रों से प्रसारित की जाती है।

Manufacture of Non-Essential Goods by Industries in Core Sector

*339. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industries in the core sector have started manufacturing non-essential goods;

(b) if so, the names of industries and the non-essential items taken up by them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put a stop to this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

After the announcement of the revised industrial licensing policy in February, 1970, Government also announced the conditions under which diversification of production by manufacture of new articles could be carried out without a licence. Among the categories of undertakings which were not allowed to diversify without a licence were undertakings engaged in core industries, undertakings with fixed assets over Rs. 5 crores and undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses and foreign concerns. Undertakings which might have diversified their production under the provisions of exemption previously applicable, were required to take out carry-on-business licences. Besides, Undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses and foreign concerns were expected to participate in the core and heavy investiment sectors, leaving the opportunities in the other sectors to other classes of entrepreneurs.

In the changes in industrial policy announced in February, 1973, Government have consolidated the list of industries which are open for participation by large industrial houses (with assets over Rs. 20 crores) and foreign concerns. These categories of undertakings are not elgible for industries outside the consolidated list unless the production is predominantly for exports. These undertakings as well as dominant undertakings covered by Section 20(b) of the M.R.T.P. Act and undertakings with assets over Rs. 5 crores are not eligible for diversification without a licence. Government have not come across any trend of diversification by industrial undertakings into the manufacture of non-essential goods.

Downgarding of Post Offices, C. O's. or P.C.Os. during 1972

*340. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where the Post Offices or combined offices or P.C.Os. were closed down or downgraded during the calendar year 1972, Circle-wise; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Two statements (A & B) are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 4490/73]

Stoppage of Press Card to a Bombay Daily

3190. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in or around January, 1972, his Ministry or other security organisations advised the Press Information Bureau to stop the Press Card of Delhi Correspondent of a Bombay Daily; and

(b) whether his Ministry received such a complaint and if so what actions have been taken so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SHINA): (a) and (b). As already stated in answer to Unstarred question No. 4281 dated 13th December, 1972 complaint about the unprofessional conduct of Shri Dipak B. R Chowdhury, Delhi Correspondent of *Maratha*, Bombay, was received by the P.I.O. and his accreditation was withdrawn on the recommendation of Press Accreditation Committee.

Posting of Guards Outside Embassies in Delhi

3191 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

SHRI M. S SIVASWAMY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether recently additional armed guards have been provided to some of the foreign embassies in the capital , and

(b) if so, the names of these embassies and the reasons for same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Precautionary measures have been taken keeping in view the needs of security It would not be in the public interest to furnish the names of the Embassies who have been provided the guards

Directive to States to set up separate Cells for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Proper Representation in the Services

3192 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have directed the States for setting up separate cells for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to give them the proper representation in the services, and

(b) if so, the gist of the instructions issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the State Governments are the concern of the respective State Governments under Article 335 read with Articles 16(4) and 12 of the Constitution Hence, no instructions in this regard can be issued by the Government of India to the State Governments. However, under the instructions issued in April, 1969 to the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government they had been asked to set up a Cell within the Ministry/ Department to assist the Liaison Officer in the discharge of his duties for ensuring due compliance of the orders of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These and other instructions which have been incorporated in the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under the Central Government, have been brought to the notice of all State Governments also Besides this, a gist of the various measures taken and the concessions allowed by the Central Government in this regard have been specifically brought to the notice of the State Governments with the request that they may review their measures/concessions and take such remedial action as necessary if they fell short of the measures taken by the Central Government relating to employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Reorganisation of Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory at Trivandrum

3193 SHRI VYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken for the recogansiation of the industrial testing and research laboratory at Trivandrum, and

(b) the progress made for getting assistance for this programme from the U N special Fund ?

THE MINISTLR OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCEICNE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a) and (b) The Kerala Government scheme for the re-organisation of their Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory

as a UNDP Project was submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs together with a large number of other projects from other Ministries and Department for UNDP assistance. Unfortunately, it has not been able to find a place in the UNDP Country Programme which has been drawn up.

The Government is exploring how best the foreign exchange of about 2,50,000 dollars required for the project can be provided and is in touch with the Government of Kerala on this matter.

Treatment of Film Industry at par with other Industries

3195. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of All India Film Producers' Council and South Indian Mot on Picture Studio Association, reported in the Indian Express of January, 2, 1973, pleading for treatment of Film Industry at par with other industries; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire issue is under consideration.

त्रिपुरा राज्य से पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को निर्वासित करना

3196. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 तक त्रिपुरा में भूमिगत 1295 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों में से कितनों को खोज निकाला गया और उनमें से कितनों को इस अवधि के दौरान निर्वासित किया गया ; और

(ख) भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Statement by the Chief of R.S.S. to Discontinue the facilities being provided to the Scheduled Castes

3197. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Shri Golwalkar, Chief of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh published in the 'Organiser' dated the 6th, January, 1973 in which he has pleaded for the discontinuance of the facilities being provided to the Scheduled Castes on the ground that their condition has sufficiently improved ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not agree with the views contained in the statement.

Report on the Death of a Harijan Boy in Police Lock out in Pukhraya, Kanpur Disctrict, U.P.

3198. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1378 on the 22nd November, 1972 and state the progress of inquiry into the incident ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that the magisterial enquiry has been completed and the enquiry report is awaited. The investigation by the State CID is still in progress.

Restriction on Production of Gas-Oxygen

3199. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions on additional production of gas-oxygen ordered by Government on Indian Oxygen have opened the doors for other units to take advantage of the situation resulting in hiking prices of gas-oxygen;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there are chances of near famine in injectible life-saving medicines with production badly hit by an acute scarcity of glass ampules ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government have announced from time to time the extent to which industrial undertakings can exceed the production of the licensed articles and the condition under which increase in production can be effected. M/s. Indian Oxygen are also subjected to such policy regulations only.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Increase in Allocation of Funds for M.P. during Fourth Plan

3200. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the Madhya Pradesh State under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to enlarge the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Madhya Pradesh State; and

(c) if so, the particular fields in which allocations are proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The approved Fourth Plan outlay for Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 393 crores comprising of Central assistance of Rs. 262 crores and State's resources Rs. 131 crores.

(b) The total anticipated expenditure in the first four years of the Fourth Plan—1969-73 is Rs. 343·93 crores. Planning Commission have approved the Annaul Plan of Rs. 145.72 crores for the year 1973-74. The total Fourth Plan expenditure is, therefore, anticipated to be Rs. 489·65 crores.

(c) A Statement showing the Fourth Plan approved outlay and anticipated expenditure is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4491/73*].

Absenteeism Among Women Employees of Telephone Exchange in Delhi

3201. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of absenteeism among women employees of Telephone Exchange in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

भारत में रबड़ की वस्तुओं के परीक्षण के लिए पायलट परियोजना स्थापित करने हेतु रूस द्वारा सहयोग

3206. **श्री घनशाह प्रधान** : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस ने भारत मे रबड़ की वस्तुओ के परीक्षण के हेतु एक पायलट परियोजना की स्थापना मे सहयोग देने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) परियोजना की मुख्य बाते क्या है; और

(ग) क्या परियोजना के अध्ययन के लिए कोई भारतीय अध्ययन दल रूस भेजा गया था ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) से (ग). उष्ण कटिबन्धी परिस्थितियों में रबड़ उत्पादो की परीक्षा उन मदो में से एक है जिन्हे व्यावहारिक विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी भारत-रूसी समझौते के अधीन, जिस पर अक्तूबर, 1972 में हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे, पारस्परिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम की मदो में सम्मिलित किया गया है । 1973–74 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र मे सहयोग सम्बन्धी ब्यौरो पर रूसी तथा भारतीय विशेषज्ञो द्वारा विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा । वार्ता के लिए अभी तक कोई दिन स्थिर नहीं किया गया है ।

Indian Collaboration with France

3207. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have any collaboration arrangements in various fields,

(b) whether the areas of collaboration have been identified at the recent talks between the two countries in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the last Indo-French annual bilateral talks held in New Delhi on the 5th and 6th December, 1972, the question of closer cultural, technological and scientific cooperation between India and France was diccussed. As a result certain fields for Indo-French collaboration were identified such as atomic energy, space, pertro-chemicals. electronics and oceanography, and further discussion on these was remitted to the technical Ministries. A French Scientific Delegation visited India from 21st December 1972 to 4th January, 1973, for exhaustive discuss ons on future programme of scientific and technological cooperation between India and France.

(c) At the end of the Delegation's visit a Joint Statement was issued outlining the main features of such cooperation. A copy of the Joint Statement was laid on the Table of the House in answer to an Unstarred Question No. 234 on the 21st February, 1973.

गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी

3208. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा से सेवा निवृत्त उन अधिकारियों की संख्या

क्या है जो उन गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों काम कर रहे हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मिल रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का कर्मचारी को उपदान और पेंशन का भुगतान कर सेवा मुक्त करने से पूर्व यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत्त के बाद गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में काम नहीं करेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) नियमों के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त श्रेणी–1 के अधिकारी अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति के दो वर्ष के बीच सरकार की अनुमति से गैर-सरकारी वाणिज्यिक रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा वाणिज्यिक रोजगार सेवानिवृत्ति से दो वर्ष के बाद प्राप्त किया जाय तो ऐसी कोई अनुमति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह नियम सभी गैर-सरकारी, वाणिज्यिक रोजगारों पर लागू होता है चाहे उस उद्योग को जिसमें ऐसा रोजगार प्राप्त किया गया है, उसमें सरकार से सहायता मिल रही है या नहीं। इसलिए सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी, सेवानिवृत्ति के दो वर्ष के बीच सरकार की अनुमति से या उक्त अवधि के बाद बिना अनुमति के गैर-सरकारी रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकते थे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि जिन्होंने गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में रोजगार प्राप्त किया हो, बाद में अपनी सेवा छोड़ दी हो। ऊपर स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह खेद है कि मांगी गई सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। सरकार को यह राय मिली है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर सेवानिवृति के बाद वाणिज्यिक रोजगार प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि इससे उन मूल अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होगा जिनकी संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19(1) (छ) में गारंटी दी गई है।

Non-issue of Press Card to Maratha Correspondent

3209. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-starred Question No. 4278, in Lok Sabha on December 13, 1972, regarding withdrawal of accreditation of New Delhi Correspondent of Bombay Daily 'Maratha' by PIB and State:

(a) whether a complete record of correspondence between the Maratha Correspondent and the Ministry and the P.I. B. during the last three years will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether Government received any communication from any other organisation or group of correspondents during January-April, 1972 regarding non-issue of press-card to Maratha Correspondent in January, 1972; and

(c) if so whether copies of the correspondence will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Copies of the correspondence are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4492/173*]

भारत में रबड़ की वस्तुओं के परीक्षण के लिए पायलट परियोजना स्थापित करने हेतु रूस द्वारा सहयोग

3206. **श्री घनश्याह प्रधान** : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस ने भारत में रबड़ की वस्तुओं के परीक्षण के हेतु एक पायलट परियोजना की स्थापना में सहयोग देने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) परियोजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या परियोजना के अध्ययन के लिए कोई भारतीय अध्ययन दल रूस भेजा गया था ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) से (ग). उष्ण कटिबन्धी परिस्थितियों में रबड़ उत्पादों की परीक्षा उन मदों में से एक है जिन्हें व्यावहारिक विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धी भारत-रूसी समझौते के अधीन, जिस पर अक्तूबर, 1972 में हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे, पारस्परिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम की मदों में सम्मिलित किया गया है। 1973-74 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में सहयोग सम्बन्धी ब्यौरों पर रूसी तथा भारतीय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा विचार-विमर्श किया जायेगा। वार्ता के लिए अभी तक कोई दिन स्थिर नहीं किया गया है।

Indian Collaboration with France

3207. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have any collaboration arrangements in various fields,

(b) whether the areas of collaboration have been identified at the recent talks between the two countries in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the last Indo-French annual bilateral talks held in New Delhi on the 5th and 6th December, 1972, the question of closer cultural, technological and scientific cooperation between India and France was discussed As a result certain fields for Indo-French collaboration were identified such as atomic energy, space, petro-chemicals. electronics and oceanography, and further discussion on these was remitted to the technical Ministries. A French Scientific Delegation visited India from 21st December 1972 to 4th January, 1973, for exhaustive discussions on future programme of scientific and technological cooperation between India and France.

(c) At the end of the Delegation's visit a Joint Statement was issued outlining the main features of such cooperation. A copy of the Joint Statement was laid on the Table of the House in answer to an Unstarred Question No. 234 on the 21st February, 1973.

गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारी

3208. **श्री धन्नालाल बाकलीवाल** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा के सेवा निवृत्त उन अधिकारियों की संख्या

क्या है जो उन गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों काम कर रहे हैं जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मिल रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का कर्मचारी को उपदान और पेंशन का भुगतान कर सेवा मुक्त करने से पूर्व यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार है कि कोई भी सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत्त के बाद गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में काम नहीं करेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) नियमों के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त श्रेणी–1 के अधिकारी अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति के दो वर्ष के बीच सरकार की अनुमति से गैर-सरकारी वाणिज्यिक रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यदि ऐसा वाणिज्यिक रोजगार सेवानिवृत्ति से दो वर्ष के बाद प्राप्त किया जाय तो ऐसी कोई अनुमति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह नियम सभी गैर-सरकारी, वाणिज्यिक रोजगारों पर लागू होता है चाहे उस उद्योग को जिसमें ऐसा रोजगार प्राप्त किया गया है, उसमें सरकार से सहायता मिल रही है या नहीं। इसलिए सेवानिवृत्त अधिकारी, सेवानिवृत्ति के दो वर्ष के बीच सरकार की अनुमति से या उक्त अवधि के बाद बिना अनुमति के गैर-सरकारी रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकते थे। ऐसा हो सकता है कि जिन्होंने गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में रोजगार प्राप्त किया हो, बाद में अपनी सेवा छोड़ दी हो। ऊपर स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह खेद है कि मांगी गई सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। सरकार को यह राय मिली है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर सेवानिवृति के बाद वाणिज्यिक रोजगार प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि इससे उन मूल अधिकारों का उल्लंघन होगा जिनकी संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19(1) (छ) में गारंटी दी गई है।

Non-issue of Press Card to Maratha Correspondent

3209. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-starred Question No. 4278, in Lok Sabha on December 13, 1972, regarding withdrawal of accreditation of New Delhi Correspondent of Bombay Daily 'Maratha' by PIB and State:

(a) whether a complete record of correspondence between the Maratha Correspondent and the Ministry and the P.I. B. during the last three years will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) whether Government received any communication from any other organisation or group of correspondents during January-April, 1972 regarding non-issue of press-card to Maratha Correspondent in January, 1972; and

(c) if so whether copies of the correspondence will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Copies of the correspondence are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4492/173*]

Alleged Misleading of Accreditation Committee by by P.I.O.

3210. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4278, on 13-12-72 regarding withdrawal of accreditation of New Delhi Correspondent of Bombay Daily 'Maratha' by P. I. B. and state:

(a) the mode and reasons of inquiry by Bombay office of P. I. B. as mentioned in '*Maratha*' letter of February, 28, 1972; and

(b) whether the P.I.O. misled the Accreditation Committee that the correspondent concerened did not cover Central Government, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) .(a) The enquiry, which was conducted orally,was in pursuance of instructions from the Principal Information Officer who had received report to the effect that the accredited correspondent of the Maratha was no longer working for that newspaper regularly.

(b) No. Sir.

Credentials of Correspondents

3211. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government and Press Accreditation Committee depend on communications from Editorial Officers or management officers regarding credentials of correspondents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): In dealingwith matters relating to Press Accreditation the Press Information Bureau basically deals with the News Organisation as such Normally communications are received from editorial officers of such Organi" ations, but communica tions received from management officers are also accepted. The Central Press Accreditation Committee does not communicate with any news organisation

Import and Indigenous Manufacture of Graphite Electrodes

3212. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of imports of graphite electrodes during the past three years;

(b) the present requirement of graphite electrodes; and

(c) the steps reported to have been taken to develop indigenous manufacturing capacity for graphite electrodes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No separate import statistics are maintained for this item by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. However, the Import Raw-Materials Assistance Centre of the S.T.C. and the Project Equipment Corporation had imported the following quantities.

I icensing year	Quantity permitted for import	Value
	Tonnes	Rs. lakhs
1970-71	5045	267
1971-72	6500	334
1972-73	The estimated import are 7,400 tonnes out of which the STC have finalised orders for import of 3,376 tonnes. Action is being taken to import the balance quantity also.	

(b) : The current requirements are estimated at around 8,500 tonnes which is further expected to go up to 10,000 tonnes by the end of Fourth Plan.

(c). There is at present one unit which has a unit at Durgapur for an installed capacity of 5,000 tonnes They are expanding this capacity to 10,000 tonnes, by setting up a second unit at Bangalore Yet another unit to be set up in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 5,000 tonnes has also been approved The State Government Corporations of U P and Bihar have also submitted proposals for setting up a unit each in these States for the manufacture of this item

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Candidates to Study in Foreign Universities

3213 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many Scheduled Caste candidates have been awarded schloarships to study in Foreign Universities by the Central Government during 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) During the financ al year 1971-72, seven Scheduled Caste candidates were awarded scholarships to study in Foreign Universities by the Central Government

Views of former Chief Justice on Award of Bharat Ratna and other Titles

3214 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minsiter of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Chief Justice of India Shri Subba Rao has pointed out that the award of Bharat Ratna and other titles is unconstitutional,

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereto, and

(c) the criteria Government have determined in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINITRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN) · (a) Government are aware that in some lecture Shri Subba Ra has expressed the view that the awards like Bharat Ratna are titles and the grant of these awards is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution

(b) Government do not share this view

(c) The regulations for the awards lay down that Bharat Ratna decoration shall be awarded for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science and in recognition of public service of the highest order, Padma Vibhushan for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order in any field, and Padma Shri or distinguished service in any field

Delinking of Media from Industries

3215 DR RANEN SEN Will the the Minster of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in Indian Express of 8th February, 1973 under the heading Government firm on delinking media from industries, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan proposed to be formulated for achieving the purpose mentioned therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is being examined, in all its aspects, in the light of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court on the newsprint policy for 1972-73

Proposal to Raise Allocations during Fourth Plan

3216 SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD Will the Minsiter of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether government propose to have significant rise in allocations in the last year of the 4th Plan,

(b) if so, whether the State Government have agreed to participate in the increased investment; and

(c) how Government propose to raise the resources?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The allocation of Plan outlay for Centre and States for 1973-74 is higher than that of the Plan for the current year by Rs. 351 crores.

(b) The States have agreed to raise from their own sources Rs. 981. crores towards the financing of their Plan outlays in 1973-74 as against Rs. 871 crores in 1972-73.

(c) The proposed Plan outlay is to be financed by raising resources at 1972-73 rates of taxation as also through fresh resource mobilisation during 1973-74.

Applications from Kerala for Industrial Licences

3217 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the broad outlines of the indusrial licences granted to entrepreneurs in Kerala during 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the number of applications for industrial licences from Kerala rejected during the years and the reasons therefore

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) During 1971 and 1972, 19 Industrial Licences were granted for establishing industries in Kerala. These related to electrical equipment, chemicals, scientific instruments, fuels, timber products, textiles paper and pulp including paper products, glass, agricultural machinery metallurgical industries and fertilizers.

iection of Information regarding rejection of industiral licence applications is not maintained statewise.

Newsprint Factory in Kerala

3218 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project report submitted by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in respect of Kerala Newsprint Project has been approved ;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof : and

(c) the reasons for delay in the excution of this project :

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c) the detailed Project Report prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation is under examination of Government and it is expected that an investment decision will be taken very soon. Negotiations with the State government on various infrastructural facilities are in the final stage. The Project is based on Eucalyptus and reeds as raw material with a capacity of 80, 000 tonnes per annum to be set up at a cost of approximately Rs. 35 crores.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए आशयपत्रों का जारी किया जाना

3219. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1972 में मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों मे नए उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने आशय पत्र किए गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 1972 में जारी किए गए आशयपत्रों का ब्यौरा दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 4293/73]

आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के सम्बन्ध मे अलग से जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है ।

Official status of 'Vande Mataram'

3220 SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the song Vande Mataram has got any official status; if so, what, and

(b) what steps are taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure its respectful reception in schools, colleges, and public functions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Even though Vande Mataram is not the national anthem, it was the desire of the Constituent Assembly of India, as expressed in the form of a statement made by its President on the 24th January, 1950, that this song which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom shall be honoured equally with the National Anthem and shall have equal status with it Government hope that every citizen of India will remember the historic role of the song in our Freedom struggle and show due respect to the song when it is played or sung

उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में दुर्गजीत गांव में पुलिस पार्टी द्वारा छापा

3221. श्री अम्बेश
श्री वाई० ईश्वर रेड्डी :

क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या उन्हे उत्तर प्रदेश मे जिला बस्ती के हरिजनो पर हो रहे अत्याचारो के सम्बन्ध मे उत्तर प्रदेश किसान सभा के महा सचिवो तथा उत्तर प्रदेश बुनकर सघ के महा सचिव द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्टों की जानकारी है जैसा कि दिनाक 4 फरवरी, 1973 के नवभारत टाईम्स' मे प्रकाशित हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो , तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मत्रालय में उपमत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) · (क) और (ख) सरकार ने 4 फरवरी, 1973 के नवभारत टाइम्स मे प्रकाशित सम्बन्धित समाचार देखा है । किन्तु केन्द्र सरकार को, प्रश्न मे उल्लिखित सगठनो से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही हुई है ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिला बस्ती गाव दुर्गजीत मे 23 जनवरी. 1973 को हुई घटना की न्यायिक जाच का आदेश दिया है ।

Manufacture of Soft Drinks in Cottage Industries

3223. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA ·
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the manufacture of aerated drinks like Coca Cola and Fanta are responsible for throwing out of employment thousands of people who earn their livelihood by preparing soft drinks , and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to take steps to debar manufacture of such drinks which can be manufactured by large number of people in cottage industries by investing small amounts.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The Government have no such information

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

राज्यों को रोजगार सहायता के लिए धन का आवंटन

3224. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को 1972–73 में कुछ अतिरिक्त राशि का आवंटन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). लोक सभा मे दिनाक 7–3–1973 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2303 के उत्तर मे सूचना पहले ही सभा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है ।

Allocation made for kerala to assists unemployed Engineers and Technicians

3225. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to states:

(a) The total amount allotted to Kerala for the implementation of schemes for assisting unemployed Engineers and Technicians during 1971—72; and

(b) whether Government propose to treat the whole allotment as grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Under the Special Programme for the benefit of educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72, the Ministry of Industrial Development had allocated a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs in 1971-72 to Kerala Government out of which Rs. 15·70 lakhs were released on the basis of performance. For 1972-73, an allocation of Rs. 70 lakhs has been made for the same. The amounts are being given to the State Government in the form of two thirds loan and one third grant.

Under the following schemes formulated for the educated unemployed including engineers and technicians, the assistance to the State Government is given by Central Government in the form of 100 per cent grant:

(Rupees lakhs)

Name of the scheme	1971-72		1972-73
	Amount allocated	Amount released	Amount allocated
1. Advance action on investigation of Central sector road projects for Fifth Plan	0·85	0·85	2·55
2. Rural Engineering survey	0·95	Nil	5·44
3. Setting up of design units for Rural Water Supply .	0·70	Nil	1·20
4. Investigation of Irrigation, Power & Flood control Projects	12·00	10·07	60·00
5. Natural Resources Surveys	..	..	3·15

In 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 2·40 lakhs was allocated by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, to Kerala Government to implement the scheme of subsidised employment to 180 engineers and diploma holders. Under this scheme, graduate engineers are paid Rs. 400 per month and diploma holders Rs. 250 per month, 50 percent of the amount being subsidised by the State Government out of the allocations made by the Ministry of Education. The central assistance is given in the form of grant.

In addition, the Kerala Government was allocated in 1972-73 a central grant of Rs. 104 lakhs for special employment programmes, a number of which envisaged the employment of engineers and technicians.

Demonstration by Extra-Departmental Staff

3226. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attenion of Government has been drawn to the problems of Extra-Deparnmental staff of the Postal Department who staged a demonstration before Parliament on the 12th December, 1972;

(b) if so, the nature thereof: and

(c) the steps Government have taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government had appointed a one-man E.D. Committee to go into the entire question about the service conditions, remunerations, etc., to E.D. Agents. The Committee has since submitted its report. The E. D. Agent are protesting against some of the recommendations made therein more particularly, in regard to curtailment of working hours of the E.D. Post Offices and also about the policy of opening unremunerative post Offices, in view of the likely impact on their prospects. The recommendations of the Committee are still under examination and no final decision has so far been taken.

Stationing of a battalion of Assam Rifles in Imphal

3227. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a battalion of the Assam Rifles is permanently stationed in the barracks situated m the heart of he city of Imphal;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a popular demand in Manipur that this barrack should be removed from that place and the site should be made available to Government of Manipur for public use; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been decided in principle to shift the Assam Rifles Battalion from its present location to an alternative site in Manipur.

Allocation of Funds for Development of hill areas during Fifth Plan

3228. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased of state:

(a) whether Government psopose to make special allocation of funds for the development of hill areas during the fifth plan;

(b) if so, the total amount of money to be allotted for the purpose; and

(c) the main features of the schemes for which the funds are to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Fifth Plan is still under preparation.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Proposal to introduce Selective Mechanisation in Coir Industry

3229 SHRI C JANARDHANAN . Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce selective mechanisation in coir industry, and

(b) if so, the borad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Broadly speaking the proposal aims at optimum mechanisation to suit the needs of modernisation with a view to better product development and diversification

Takeover of Textile Mills other than Sick Mills

3230 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the Textile Mills which are not sick are also likely to be taken over by Government, and

(b) if so, the names of those mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Deficit Financing during Fifth Plan

3231 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the extent of deficit financing likely to be resorted to during the Fifth Plan, and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) In the document 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79', a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in February, 1973, deficit financing during the Fifth Plan period as measured by net increase in Government's indebtedness to the Reserve Bank of India has been taken at Rs 1856 crores.

(b) While providing resources for development, deficit financing of the order indicated above is not expected to generate inflationery pressure in the economy in view of the anticipated growth of national income in real terms.

डाक बचत बैंक के खातो में जमा राशियों का उपयोग करना

3232 श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री

क्या सचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि डाक बचत बैंक के खातो मे जमा राशियो का सरकार का किन कार्यों के लिए उपयोग करने का विचार है ?

सचार मत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) डाकघर बचत बैंक खातो मे और दूसरी छोटी बचत की प्रतिभूतियो मे जो नेट रकम जमा होती है उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के योजना परिव्य े और दूसरे खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए साधन के तौर पर काम मे लाया जाता है ।

राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को दी जाने वाली पेशन की राशि का पुनः निर्धारण

3234 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) राजनीतिक पीडितो के लिए पेशन की राशि सबसे पहले कब निर्धारित की गई थी ,

(ख) क्या तब से आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यो मे वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार

इस राशि का पुन: निर्धारण करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो की पेशन योजना 1972 में बनाई गई थी और 15 अगस्त, 1972 से शुरू हुई। योजना के अधीन न्यूनतम पेशन उस समय निर्धारित की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो को पेशन, उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियो के लिए एक प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता है, जिन्हे इसकी आवश्यकता है और यह रहनसहन के खर्च से सम्बद्ध नही है। पेंशन की मात्रा निर्धारित करते समय स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी की पारिवारिक परिस्थितियों, सामान्य स्वास्थ्य और राजनैतिक उत्पीड़न की मात्रा इत्यादि बातो पर विचार किया जाता है। इस समय न्यूनतम पेशन की राशि के पुनर्निधारण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Applic ations for Grant of pension to Freedom Fighters

3235. SHRI MAHDEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether a large number of applications of the freedom fighters are pending in various States for the last 8 months to 1 year ,

(b) whether the approval of the said applications has been kept pending in spite of the fact that the local legislators have also written about it; and

(c) if so, the number of application pending in Uttar Pradesh, the reasons for which they have been kept pending and the time by which these applications would be accep-

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) to (c). Under the Central Pension Schemes, the applicants are required to send one copy of the application to the Central Government and another to the State Government / Union Territory to which they belong. If the application sent to the Centre meets the basic requirements of the scheme, the pension is sanctioned provisionally and the freedom fighter starts receiving the pension. On receipt of State Govt U. T Admn. report the provisional payment order is confirmed The delay in State U.T. report does not hold up the orders provided the application is complete.

No information is, however, available regarding the number of applications pending with the various State Governments including Uttar Pradesh.

Memorandum from All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation, Calcutta

3236 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum date 15th February, 1973 submitted by the All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation, Calcutta demanding *inter alia* nationalisation of Indian Oxygen Limited;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the demand, and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Per Capita Income in states

3237. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of the people of different states during the last three years: and

(b) the national average of per capita income during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The estimates of per capita income of various States are prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaus and the estimates of per capita national income for the country are prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). Owing to differences in concepts source materials used, methodology, and base years, the per capita income estimates of States are not comparable among the States or with the estimates for the country as a whole. The available estimates of per capita income at current and at constant prices for different States and for India as a whole are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House, for the years 1968-69 through 1970-71. [*Placed in library see No.LT4449/73*]

Assessment of Popularity of Bombay T, V, Programmes

3238. SHRI M, RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any asseement has been made of the popularity or otherwise of the various programmes televised by the Bombay T.V. station; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BORADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). No survey has yet been conducted to assess the response to Bombay TV Station programmes. However, judging from letters received from viewers the programmes are quite popular.

News-item captioned "Survey shows no Change in lot of Harijans"

3239. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appeared in *Hindustan Times* on the 8th February, 1973 under the heading "Survey shows no change in lot of Harijans"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no denying the fact that considerable improvement has been effected in the lost of the Schedule Castes. The process however is necessarily gradual It is expected that further amelioration of their social educational and economic condition will result from the iplementation of programmes in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Shifting of Harijan Families of Karmol Village, Talaja District, Gujarat due to Harassment by caste Hindus

3240. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Karmol village, Talaja District Gujarat, all Harijan families have shifted to other places due to the harassment by caste Hindus ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to protect these Harijans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON

NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member presumably refers to certain incidents in village Karmol in Telaja Tehsil, District Bhavnagar Gujarat. Government's attention was drawn in December, 1972 to allegations made about migration of Harijan families from village Karmol on account of alleged atrocities by the caste Hindus in the village. The matter was taken up with the Government of Gujrat. Inquiries made by the Government of Gujrat revealed that there was no truth in the allegations. There are 20 Harijan families consisting of about 200 persons in the village. Some of them had grievances regarding allotment of residential plots in the village. They also alleged that the Caste Hidus made it difficult for them to live in Karmol, the children were not allowed to school, manure was taken away without payment, etc. When these allegations came to the notice of the district authorities in October 1972, the Mamlatdar concerned was directed to visit the village and hold an inquiry. The Mamlatdar found that the other allegations were not substantiated but that these families found genuine difficulties in the matter of accommodation. The Mamlatdar assured these families that residential plots would be allotted to them soon. But the Harijan families did not want any allotment of plots in Karmol and requested for allotment of similar plots in other villages where they could find better prospects of employment. They had, however, no other complaint to make. When these inquiries were in progress, on 24th October, two Harijan boys were beaten by a caste Hindu on the gound that the former had grazed their cattle near the latter's field. Provoked by this incident 8 Harijan families comprising of 46 persons left the village for Talaja. The police promptly took action, arrested 6 persons and instituted preventive proceedings on the 25th October. The District Magistrate, Bhavnagar and the District Superintendent of Police visited Talaja on the 26th and 27th October and listened to the grievances of these 8 families. They also visited Karmol village and met the other 12 Harijan families still residing in the village. These 12 families did not have any grievance. The 8 families who had migrated to Talaja refused to return to Karmol and desired that the residential plots may be allottted in another village which according to them, was most suitable for their livelihood.

Loans to Harijans for augmentation of their income

3241. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in *Hindustan Times* dated 17th January, 1973 under the captton 'Harijan below poverty line get loans to boost income';

(b) if so, whether the income of majority of the Harijans in the country is below poverty line; and

(c) the steps taken to raise their income?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such assessment has been made.

(c) The Five Year Plans include special programmes to enable the Scheduled Castes to inprove their education and increase their income. Posts are also reserved for them in Central and State Government services and under public sector undertakings.

Setting up of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Committee in each District under Chairmanship of Collector

3242. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to set up Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Committe in each District under the Chairmanship of the Collector;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have agreed to accept the suggestions; and

(c) whether Gujarat State has agreed and implemented this scheme and if so, the main features of the proposed scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15 States so far.

(c) The Government of Gujarat stated that there were already District Committees in existence in the State consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police and elected representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to go into the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Welfare Schemes for Harijans during current year

3243. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the salient features of the welfare schemes for the interest of the Harijans proposed to be undertaken in the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes fall into two main groups 'Centrally Sponsored Programme' and 'Centrally aided Programme'. Schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme have a high countrywide priority or relate to special disabilities of such a nature that intensive measures over a length of time are necessary The entire expenditure on these schemes is borne by the Central Government. Schemes under the Centrally Aided Programme (State Sector) are included in the State Plans and the expenditure on these schemes is shared between the Central Government and the State Governments. The Central assistance for these schemes is given in the form of Block Grant and Block Loan every year.

The following schemes have been undertaken in the various States for the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the current year.

Centrally Sponsored Programme :

(i) Post-matric scholarships;

(ii) Setting up of new or expansion of already existing Girls' Hostels.

(iii) Pre-examination training for Scheduled Caste candidates appearing for the I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. examinations held by the U.P.S.C. and also for State level examinations and examinations held by the L.I.C., State Bank of India etc.

(iv) Coaching-*cum*-Guidance Centres to provide confidence building courses for Scheduled Caste applicants registered in the Employment Exchanges.

(v) Improvement in the working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations.

State Sector Schemes :

I. *Education* :

(i) Pre-matric scholarships and stipends;

(ii) Additional Post-matric scholarships,

(iii) Exemption from tuition and examination fees;

(iv) Provision of educational equipments; and

(v) Grants for construction and maintenance of school and hostel buildings.

II. *Economic Development* :

(i) Provision of land and irrigation;

(ii) Supply of bullocks; agricultural implements, seeds, manures etc.;

(iii) Development of Cottage Industries;

(iv) Assistance to Cooperative Societies; and

(v) Supply of poultry, sheep, pigs and goats etc.

III. **Health, Housing and Other Schemes :**

(i) Medical facilities;

(ii) Drinking water supply ;

(iii) Provision of houses and house-sites;

(iv) Provision of legal aid; and

(v) Grants to non-official organisations working at State level.

Number of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes Killed in various States

3244. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes killed in each State since July, 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Availability and Distribution of Newsprint both indigenous and imported during 1970-71 and 1972-73

3245. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total availability of newsprint (Indigenous and Imported) during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the amount of newsprint allotted separately, to the Hindustan Times, The Times of India (Different Editions), The Indian Express (Different editions), The Statesman, The Anand Bazar Patrika; The Hindustan Standard, The Hindu and The Amrita Bazar Patrika during 1970-71, 1971-72 1972-73; and

(c) the amount of newsprint allotted to small and medium newspapers during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4495/73].

Andhra Crisis

3246. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inherent ills of Andhra crisis now surfaced and simering elsewhere which indicate that in a large State, political power tended to gravitate towards more developed areas; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to combat these ills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Inasmuch as there is uniformity in the matter of representation of more developed and less developed areas of a State in the Legislature of the State and the Government of the State is responsible to the Legislative Assembly, Government do not subscribe to the view that in a large State political power tends to gravitate towards more developed areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Production in Mechanised Brick Plant in Delhi

3247. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanized brick plant near Delhi has broken all previous records of production by producing 10 lakh bricks in September, 1972 against the highest production of 8·5 lakh in any previous month;

(b) whether this tempo of production is expected to be steady; and

(c) the factors which have contributed to the record production of bricks?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). The production of the Mechanised Brick Plant near Delhi was 10 16 akhs in September, 1972. The working of the Plant is expected to show further improvement in its performance

(c) The increased production has been due to (1) improved management at Plant level (2) action initiated by the management to remove technical imbalances in the Plant and (3) improved labour-management relations

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछडे क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

3248 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1971-72 मे केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रो मे उद्योग लगाने के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने और किन-किन उद्योगो के लिए, और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे आवेदको को लाइसेस और आशय पत्र जारी कर दिये गए हैं और यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी. सुब्रह्मण्यम) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) 1971 तथा 1972 मे मध्य प्रदेश के पिछडे जिलो मे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 47 आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । ये आवेदनपत्र मुख्य रूप से लिखने तथा छापने के काम आने वाले कागज, मैदा, आटा, चोकर, वैलिक एनहाइड्राइड, वनस्पति घी, फोटो कागज, गाडियो के स्टियरिंग गियर, कास्टिंग मीडियम, आक्सीजन और एसीटीलीन, कोयला, कन्वेयर बेल्ट आदि आदि के सबध मे थे ।

(ग) अब तक 2 लाइसेन्स तथा 6 आशय पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं, ये वनस्पति घी, कोयला, लिखने व छापने के काम आने वाले कागज, गाडियो के स्टियरिंग गियर, आक्सीजन और ऐसीटीलीन गैस, कन्वेयर बेल्ट, इस्पाती ट्यूबे और पाइप तथा बियर के सबध मे थे ।

बुरहानपुर नगर, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता का बढ़ाया जाना

3249 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेज नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनो की माग पूरी करने मे असमर्थ है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त एक्सचेज की क्षमता बढाने का है ?

सचार मत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) जी हा । यह एक्सचेज अपनी पूरी क्षमता पर काम कर रहा है । इस समय इस एक्सचेज से कोई नए कनेक्शन नही दिए जा सकते ।

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान इस एक्सचेज मे 100 लाइने और बढाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में इंजीनियरिंग डिवीजनों का पुनर्गठन

3250. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल मे इंजीनियरिंग डिवीजनो और सबडिवीजनो का पुनर्गठन इस बीच पूरा हो गया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाऐगा; और

(ग) क्या बस्तर के समीप एक नई इंजीनियरिंग डिवीजन की मजूरी दिए जाने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा): (क) और (ख) दूरसचार सेवाओ मे विस्तार होने के कारण वर्ष 1972 मे सागर में एक नया इंजीनियरी डिवीजन बनाया गया है। वर्ष 1972 मे मदसौर और इटारसी मे भी दो नए सब-डिवीजन बनाए गए है। मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल के इजीनियरी डिवीजनों और सबडिवीजनो के पुनर्गठन के सबध मे आगे और कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी समिति द्वारा पाचवी योजना के लिए अंतरिम प्रतिवेदन देना

3252. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी समिति ने पाचवी योजना के लिए अपना अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की राष्ट्रीय समिति ने "विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का उपागम" प्रस्तुत किया है जोकि पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजन के लिये अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन। इस उपागम मे अनेक जटिल समस्याओ को चिन्हित किया गया है जो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी योजना की निर्माणावधि मे लक्षित हुई। यह योजना अभी निर्माणाधीन है तथा यह पाचवीं योजना का एक अभिन्न अग होगी।

(ख) और (ग): इस उपागम पत्र मे दी गई निम्न सिफारिशो को सरकार ने सैद्धातिक रूप से स्वीकार किया है·

(i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी योजना मे सभी वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम सम्मिलित होगे विशेषतया जिनका महत्व अधिक है तथा जिनमे राष्ट्र के वैज्ञानिक संसाधनो के अधिकतम अश का अब तक उपयोग किया गया है।

(ii) वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकी क्रियाकलाप के केन्द्र तथा प्रशासनिक प्रयास, सगठनात्मक सरचना और उन केन्द्रो से सम्बन्धित प्रशासनिक विभागो मे कार्यरत व्यक्तियो के सुपुर्दगी, अभिप्रेरण तथा क्षमता मे पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध-सुधारो की आवश्यकता है।

(iii) औद्योगिकी आत्म-निर्भरता की युक्ति की सफलता के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि स्वदेश प्रौद्योगिकी के साधन के हित मे औद्योगिक प्रौद्योगिकी के बाजार का पुनर्गठन किया जाये ।

(iv) पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुसधान और विकास कार्य पर राष्ट्रीय निवेश इस परिमाण मे होगा कि पाचवी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक यह सख्या जी०एन०पी० के एक प्रतिशत के निकटतम पहुच जाये ।

देश में आन्दोलनों के दौरान पुलिस और सेना द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के कारण मारे गये व्यक्ति

3253. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि वर्ष 1972 मे कितनी बार और किस-किस उद्देश्य के लिये तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को गोली चलाने का आदेश देना पड़ा और कहा-कहा सेना भेजनी पड़ी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और किन-किन घटनाओं की न्यायिक जांच का आदेश दिया गया था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकार का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गोली चलाने का आदेश देने का कोई प्रश्न नही उठता । निम्नलिखित विषयों पर सभी राज्य सरकारो से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है—

(1) वे स्थान जहा लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये गोली चलानी पडी थी ।

(2) उन स्थानों के नाम जहां नागरिक अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए सेना की सहायता प्राप्त की गई थी ।

(3) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जो नागरिक अधिकारियो अथवा राज्य पुलिस की सहायता के लिए सेना अथवा अन्य केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा गोली चलाने के परिणामस्वरूप मारे गये थे ।

(4) वे घटनाए जिनके सबंध में न्यायिक जाच के आदेश दिये गये थे ।

गुना (मध्य प्रदेश) में आक्सीजन संयंत्र का स्थापना

3254 **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा**. क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को गुना जिले में आक्सीजन गैस प्लांट खोलने के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे मे कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Telephone Bills

3255. SHRI R. K. SINHA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the complaints about inaccurate telephone bills in Delhi have shown an increasing trend during the last three years,

(b) the percentage of increase in such complaints over the previous years, and

(c) the number of complaints in respect of which the bills have been rectified and rebate allowed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Although the complaints had shown an increasing trend during the year 1970 and 1971, it has taken a decreasing trend in 1972.

(b) The percentage of increase in 1970 and 1971 over the preceding year is 29 35 and 168 65 respectively and in 1972 the percentage of decrease is 8 45

(c) Numbers of bills rectified and rebate allowed during 1970, 1971 and 1972 are 393, 868 and 774 respectively

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा दल में बिहार से भर्ती

3256. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971–72 मे केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा दल मे बिहार राज्य से कुल कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एच० मोहसिन) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित है

डाक तथा तार विभाग में नैमित्तिक श्रमिक

3257 **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे डाक तथा तार विभाग मे, राज्यवार, नैमित्तिक श्रमिको की संख्या कितनी थी,

(ख) उनके वेतन मान क्या है, और

(ग) वे नैमित्तिक श्रमिक के रूप मे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन्हे कब तक स्थायी बनाया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) डाक तार विभाग मे विभिन्न विशिष्ट कार्यों की अवधि के दौरान अस्थायी रूप से दैनिक मजदूरी पर नैमित्तिक श्रमिको को नियुक्त किया जाता है । अत विभाग हर वर्ष कितने मजदूर नियुक्त करता है, उनकी संख्या बताना मुश्किल है ।

तथापि जो नैमित्तिक श्रमिक लगातार पिछले तीन वर्ष से कार्य कर रहे है उनकी संख्या कितनी है, इसकी सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) इनका कोई नियमित वेतनमान नही है । इन्हे दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर भुगतान किया जाता है । सबधित सर्किल अध्यक्ष भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागो मे अपनाए जाने वाले सामान्य नियमो के अनुसार दैनिक मजदूरी की दर मजूर करते है । स्थानीय इलाको मे नैमित्तिक श्रमिको को दी जाने वाली मजदूरी की प्रचलित स्थानीय दर इसका आधार होती है । दिल्ली शहर के लिए मौजूदा दैनिक मजदूरी की दर 4 रुपय 50 पैसे है ।

(ग) नैमित्तिक श्रमिक विभाग के नियमित काडरो जैसे मजदूर, लाइनमैन, चतुर्थ वर्ग कर्मचारी आदि मे खपाए जाने के लिए पात्र है और इन्हे प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। ऐसी कार्रवाई की जा रही है कि ऐसे नैमित्तिक श्रमिको को, जो दैनिक मजदूरी पर विभाग मे कई वर्षों से लगातार काम कर रहे हैं, धीरे-धीरे नियमित मजदूरो के काडर मे खपा लिया जाए।

पटना और गया के बीच सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

3258. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** क्या सचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना और गया के बीच सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब?

सचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) और (ख) गया एक्सचेंज को आटोमेटिक बनाने के बारे मे विचार करते समय पटना और गया के बीच एस० टी०डी० सुविधा चालू करने के बारे मे भी विचार किया जाएगा। जब भूमि उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी तब गया एक्सचेज को आटोमेटिक बनाने के कार्य-क्रम को अतिम रूप दिया जा सकेगा।

बिहार से उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

3259 **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिहार से नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये 1972 मे कितने आवेदन पत्र मिले है,

(ख) किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है, और

(ग) सरकार ने आवेदन-पत्रो पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम): (क) वर्ष 1972 मे बिहार मे नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 69 आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) ये आवेदनपत्र मुख्यत गेहू के उत्पादो, आक्सीजन तथा एसीटिलीन, काच की बोतले, स्पन्ज लोहा, ऊन की रद्दी के धागे, वीहाइव हाई कोक, कोल्ड रोल्ड एलोय स्टील हाई कार्बन स्ट्रिपें, अल्युमिनियम प्रोफजी रौड, कोयला आदि के सबध मे थे।

(ग) ऊपर (क) मे उल्लिखित आवेदनपत्रो मे से एक को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस और तीनो को आशयपत्र जारी कर दिए गए है, 8 आवेदनपत्र रद्द कर दिए गए हैं, 4 आवेदन पत्रो का अन्य प्रकार से निपटान कर दिया गया है और 53 आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन है।

Setting up of Electronics Cell

3261 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up an Electronics Cell in order to raise the export of electronic equipment and components, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C. PANT) (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present with the Government to set

up formally an Electronics Cell in the Department of Electronics to raise export of electronic equipment and components. However, a senior officer in the Department has been designated with supporting staff, to assist existing and potential exporters of electronic products. The Department of Electronics is also actively involved in the establishment and operation of the Export Processing Zone being set up at Bombay for cent per cent export of electronic items.

Central Government and Delhi State Employees residing in Satellite Towns of Delhi

3262. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey of Central Government employees and Delhi State-employees posted in Delhi but residing in the satellite towns, especially, in Ghaziabad and Faridabad; and

(b) if so, the number of such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item—Mysore Film Subsidy Plan goes awry

3263. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Mysore Film, subsidy plan goes awry' in the *Times of India* of January 22, 1973, to the effect that the film subsidy scheme under reference had created a racket of bogus film Producers who are in fact only financiers;

(b) whether Government exercise any control and supervision against the misuse of State funds meant for development of film industry in different States; and

(c) if so, the precise nature of such control and how it is exercised and if not the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. This concerns the Government of Mysore.

Film Festival in London

3264. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BOOADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a film festival was recently held in London under the joint auspices of the Film Finance Corporation of India and the National Film Theatre, London;

(b) whether one of the main objects of the festival was to explore foreign markets for the low budget films of young artistes, if so, how far this object was fulfilled as a result thereof; and the export orders secured therefor; and

(c) whether similar festivals had also been held in other countries and if so, the details of such festivals during the past one year, and the result achieved thereby, both by way of gaining popularity for Indian films abroad and the orders secured for film-exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No Sir, The primary objective of holding the Festival was to build the image of parallel films being supported by Film Finance Corporation and of the creative effort generated by the Corporation. Exploring foreign markets was incidental. The primary objective of the festival has been fulfilled, as the festival has received very good notices in the Press. The Film Finance Corporation has not so far arranged similar festivals in any other country.

Concession to freedom fighters in the Employment of Central Government

3265. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who are in the employment of Central Government; and

(b) the concession, if any, extended to them in recognition of their services to the country during the freedom struggle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) A statement containing an outline of the concessions granted to them is enclosed.

Statement

Such of the Freedom Fighters who had been removed, discharged or dismissed from service on account of their patriotic activities or their participation in national movements designed to secure the independecnce of the country, or who resigned their appointments out of patriotic motives or in order to participate in the national movements were made eligible for re-employment under the Government of India (but not re-instatement, unless in any case this had already been ordered). On re-employment, they were also allowed to count the period of interruption in service for increments in pay at the rate of one increment for every 3 years of break in service and carry forward of the leave on average pay to their credit on the date of their discharge etc. Further, in April, 1953, orders were issued that the past temporary service rendered by such an employee would, on his re-employment, be treated as 'qualifying service' to the extent permissible under the orders issued by the Government, for the purpose of pension. It was also decided, in May, 1957, to count the past service, as well as the period break in service before re-employment, for the purpose of seniority. The orders further provide that retrospective confirmations and promotions which became due on the basis of the revised seniority should be awarded after notional assessment of suitability. No such retrospective confirmation or promotion was, however, to be allowed from dates earlier that the date of re-entry into public service. Government servants whose income is less than Rs. 5,000/- per annum are also eligible for grant of pension under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972, if they fulfil the other conditions laid down in that Scheme.

Rules Governing Payment of O.T. Allowance to P. & T. Deparrtment Employees

3266. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the rules and regulations governing the payment of overtime allowance to the employees of the P&T Department in the country;

(b) the amount of overtime allowance paid to the employees of the P&T Department during 1970-71 and 1971-72 Circle-wise; and

(c) whether the question of payment of overtime allowance is proposed to be re-examined in depth?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Position indicated in the statements I & II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4496 173].

(c) Not at present. The recommendations of 3rd Pay Commission are awaited.

Shifting of Kosarian Branch Post Office, Himachal Pradesh

3267. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request to shift the Kosarian Branch Post Office in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh, was discussed at the meeting of the P&T Regional Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh, at Chamba on 9th December, 1972 and a decision taken to finalise the case within two months ;

(b) if so, whether the case has been decided since then; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes Sir.

The Branch Post Office is located at Kothi. Its shifting to Kosarian village was discussed at the P&T Regional Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh on 9th December, 72.

(b) and (c). The matter has been referred to the Himachal Pradesh Government for opinion and their reply is still awaited. A decision in the matter will be taken as soon as the opinion of the State Government is received.

Development of Telecommunication Institutions

3268. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the undeveloped, backward and generally peaceful regions of the country are proposed to be given preference and priority in matters of development of telecommunication institutions over the areas subjected to periodical agitations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Telecommunication facilities are normally provided at a place if the proposals are remunerative but extensions of these facilities to certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population remoteness from the generally telecom network, etc. is considered even on loss subject to certain limitations. Limited number of pilgrim centres, tourist centres, agricultural and irrigation project sites and townships are also considered for provision for these facilities on loss. In the case of backward and hilly areas, a further liberalised policy is followed which enables provision of facilities in certain cases where the revenue is not less than 10 % or 15% of the anticipated annual expenditure There is no specific policy for discriminating between peaceful areas and areas subjected to periodical agitations.

State-wise Average Area served by P.C.O. C.O. and Sub-Post Office

3269. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the average area served by a P.C.O., Combined Office and Sub-Post Office, Statewise; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to make any special efforts to improve upon this average during the next financial year as also during the next Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a Statements showing average area served by long distance Public Call Office, a Combined Office and a Sub-Post Office, State wise are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4497/73].

(b) Yes, Sir.

वर्ष 1972 के दौरान भारत में विभिन्न भाषाओं में बनाई गई फिल्में

3271. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत में कौन-कौन सी भाषाओं मे कितनी फिल्में तैयार हुई?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) 1972 के दौरान जिन भाषाओं मे और जितनी संख्या मे फिल्मे निर्मित की गई उनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है —

क्रम संख्या	भाषा का नाम	फिल्मो की संख्या
1	हिन्दी	127
2	हिन्दुस्तानी	7
3	मराठी	13
4	गुजराती	4
5	तमिल	77
6	तेलुगु	73
7	कन्नड़	20
8	मलयालम	47
9	उड़िया	1
10	बगला	25
11	असमिया	7
12	पजाबी	3
13	कूर्गी	1
14	टुलू	2
15	सिन्धी	1
16	थाई	1
17	अंग्रेजी	3
18	मणिपुरी	1
	कुल	413

पटना-राँची सीधी डायल योजना

3272. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना-राची सीधे डायल योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा, और

(ग) बिहार मे अन्य किन-किन नगरों मे सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है और क्या एक वर्ष के अन्दर योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) 1976 मे पूरा होने की सभावना है ।

(ग) पाचवी योजना के अन्तर्गत रखे गए प्रस्तावो के अनुसार आशा है कि पटना, राची, धनबाद और जमशेदपुर नगर वर्ष 1975–76 के अन्त तक आपस मे सीधे टेलीफोन डायल कर सकेंगे । पटना और छपरा तथा पटना और धनबाद के बीच पाइन्ट-टू-पाइन्ट उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग प्रणाली के वर्ष 1976 में चालू होने की संभावना है ।

Curbs on Domestic Consumption of Luxury Goods during Fifth Plan

3273. **SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the direct and indirect curbs likely to be put on domestic consumption of luxury goods during the Fifth Plan ; and

(b) the likely saving of foreign exchange by these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The production and investment pattern and the incomes and consumption policy for the Fifth Plan will be so conceived as to serve, among others, the objective of restraining the production and consumption of luxury goods and ensuring to the common man his daily necessities at reasonable prices. The detailed policy frame for this and other objectives of the Fifth Plan will be worked out as part of the formulation of the Draft of the Fifth Plan which is scheduled to be ready by September, 1973.

(b) The exercises made in connection with the formulation of 'Approach to the Fifth Plan' clearly indicate that industries producing luxury goods involve an avoidable drain on our foreign exchange as well as on scarce domestic resources. However no precise quantitative estimates regarding the likely saving of foreign exchange as a result of direct and indirect curbs on consumption of luxury goods over the Fifth Plan are yet available.

Official Telephone Connections at Residences of Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices

3274. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISTH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether official telephone connections have been provided at the residents of some of the Assistant Superintendents o Post Office (Non-Gazetted) who are working in P.&T. Directorate, New Delhi on deputation and if so the number of such persons and the dates on which telephone connnections were provided at their residences during the last three years; and

(b) The reasons for which official telephone connections were provided at their residences whereas even permanent Section Officers (Gazetted) of the P.&T. Department are not provided with official Telephone at their respective residences?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Official telephones provided to two Assistant Superintendents of Post Offices of Delhi Postal Circle were allowed to continue temporarily one from 19-9-72 and the other from 13-10-72 onwards in the interest of service on their joining P&T Directorate on deputation. These have since been withdrawn.

Withdrawal of ten-page Schedule imposed on Newspapers

3275. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had formally withdrawn the ten-page ceiling imposed on the newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court by a majority judgement delivered on 30-10-1972 had struck down the provisions relating to a 10 pages limit for the purpose of allocation of newsprint, as contained in Remarks V and VIII of the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1972-73 announced on April 11, 1972. The page-limit has, therefore, been removed in the revised Newsprint Policy for 1972-73 announced on February 12, 1973, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on February 20, 1973.

Kerala Towns and Villages with Telephone facilities

3276. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns and villages having Telephone facilities in the state of Kerala;

(b) the names of villages in the District of Quilon given telephone facilities during the year 1972-73; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There are 787 towns and villages in Kerala State having telephone facility. The names of such places will be placed on the Table of the House later.

(b) The names of the places in Quilon District provided with Telephone facility during the year 1972-73 are as follows :—

1. Mkkankunnu
2. Punnakadu
3. Sooranad
4. Manakala
5. Adumbankulam
6. Mylapra Town
7. Karali Jn.
8. Aryanad North
9 Kalanjoor
10. Vayackal.

The following four places are likely to be provided with Telephone facility during the remaining part of the Year 1972-73:—

1. Mathoor
2. Chandanatope
3. Thannithode.
4. Chennerkara.

(c) Funds allocated for the purpose amount to Rs. 37000/-.

Development of backward areas of Kerala during the Fifth Plan

3278. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes received from the State Government of Kerala for the development of backward areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the salient features of the schemes and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Since the Fifth Five Year Plan of Kerala is still under preparation, no specific scheme for the development of backward areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan have been received from the State Government of Kerala by the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Centre-State relations in the matter of Economic development of the country

3279. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURYI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have considered to review the Centre-State relations in the near future in the matter of economic development n the country ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Periodical reviews of eonomi in planning and development in the country are undertaken in accordance with the existing constitutional framework of Centre-State relation ship.

(b) The sharing of Central revenue receipts, repayment of loans, allocation of Plan assistance for State plans are some of the main points which are considered.

Age concession to Nationals migrated from East African countries for appointment in Government of India Offices

3280. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to extend the age concession to nationals who have migrated from East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania for purposes of appointment to posts under the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The following age concessions, which were admissible upto 31-12-1972 to persons of Indian origin who have migrated to India from the East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania due to constitutional, changes in those countries, have been extended upto 31-12-1973 —

(i) For admission to competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (other than the Defence Service Examinations) or by any other authority for recruitment to civil services/posts under the Government of India—Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years

(ii) For appointment to services/posts under the Government of India which are filled on the basis of selection/ interview by the Union Public Service Commission—Upper age limit relaxable upto 45 years.

Sending of C.R.P. to Orissa

3282 SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Chief Minister of Orissa had sent an S O S to the Centre to rush three battalions of the C R P to that State , and

(b) If so, the reasons forwarded for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) · In February, 1973 the former Chief Minister of Orissa asked for 3 C.R.P. battalions for maintaining law and order in the State.

Financial help for Research Project in Universities and Colleges

3283 SHRI DAVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state .

(a) whether there are plans to financially help the research projects in the Colleges and Universities pertaining to industrial development , and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Universities are regarded as an integral part of the national research and development structure and increasing amounts of funds are being provided by specific mission oriented agencies to enable them to undertake worthwhile projects

Payment of arears of salary and allowances to Temporary employees Discharged during the 1968 Strike

3284. SHRI S M BANERJEE · Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to pay arrears of pay and allowances to those temporary employees who were discharged during 1968 Strike and taken back at her intervention , and

(b) if not, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHHA): (a) and (b) The services of a number of temporary employees had been terminated at the time of the Central Government employees' strike in September, 1968, under the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965, Government, however, decided subsequently to take them back in service as a measure of liberaliza-

tion without prejudice to the pending Court proceedings against them, if any, or to their liability for appropriate departmental action under the service rules. These temporary employees ceased to be Government servants on the termination of their services, and the question of allowing them pay and allowances for the intervening period between the date of termination and the date of thier being taken back in service does not, therefore arise. However, Government, have, as a result of discussions in the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery, issued instructions to the effect that the request of the temporary employees mentioned below for the grant of pay and allowance for the intervening period may be considered on merits, on a case to case basis :

(i) Those whose services had been terminated as a consequence of their arrest prosecution in connection with the Strike of September, 1968, and who were reinstated on the basis of their acquittal by Courts;

(ii) Those whose services had been terminated as a consquence of the arrest/prosecution in connection with the strike of September, 1968 and who had been reinstated as a measure of liberalization even prior to the court decisions in their cases, if they have ultimately been acquitted by the Courts.

Language Problem in Assam

3285. SHRI S.M.BANERJEE :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleassed to state :

(a) whether some decision has been taken by Government regarding solution of the language problem in Assam;

(b) if so, in what form ; and

(c) whether Bengali speaking people of Assam have accepted this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (c). The Central Government remain in touch with the Government of Assam and other interested parties with a view to helping in finding an amicable solution of the language controversies.

Take-over of closed Engineering Units in West Bengal

3286. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more closed engineering units in West Bengal are likely to be taken over by Government ; and

(b) if so, the number of those units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SH.C. SUBRAMANIAM)

(a) and (b) : Cases of two Engineering Units in the State of West Bengal are presently under investigation and till a decision taken in each case, it cannot be said whether they would be taken over or not.

Construction of P. & T. Quarters in Bihar Circle

3287. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his last visit to Bihar circle the service Unions represented that due to the non-availability of sufficient funds the P. & T. Quarters are not being constructed in Bihar Circle, although the estimates and Projects are ready ;

(b) whether the PMG Bihar Circle had written to P & T Board to allot at least 80 lakh Rupees so that estimates can be got executed within Fourth Five Year Plan period but only 24 lakh rupees were allotte

(c) whether not even one percent quarters are available in the area of North Bihar Postal, RMS, Telegraph Traffic and Engineering Divisions against the principle of minimum of 20 percent quarters for the staff, and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-allotment of sufficient funds and steps to be taken to provide sufficient funds during Fifth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Total allotment for Bihar Circle in the 4th Plan has been increased from the original plan allocation of Rs 58 lakhs to 98 64 lakhs

(c) Percentage availability of quarters in North Bihar separately has not been calculated However, for the Bihar Circle as a whole percentage availability at start of 4th Plan was 4 5% and by end of 4th Plan it is expected to be 6 77% There is no minimum percentage as such fixed for quarters for staff

(d) As seen from reply at (b) above adequate funds were allotted during 4th Plan In the 5th Plan allocation of funds will be made after the plan is approved.

Freedom Fighters Association in Delhi

3288. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the names and addresses of various Freedom Fighters Associations in Delhi and the years of their formation,

(b) the names and addresses of their Presidents and Secretaries and their sacrifices during the freedom movements; and

(c) whether any of them has received any monetary benefit for this from the Government during all these years and if so, the nature of the work performed by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Government have been receiving from time to time representations and deputations to advance the interests of the freedom fighters from a number of Associations These Associations are mostly of voluntary nature and no authentic information about their activities and the particulars of their office bearers is available

(c) No grants-in-aid have been given to freedom fighters associations However, *ad hoc* financial assistance to the extent of Rs 2,000/- was given to the All India Freedom Fighters Samiti for its Convention in June, 1969 and an equal amount in August, 1970 A sum of Rs 1,500/- was also sanctioned for celebrating Basant-Id-Holi Milan in 1969 In connection with the celebration of twentyfifth anniversary of Independence, a sum of Rs 9,500/- was sanctioned in July last year.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी का प्रकाशन

3289 श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी, जो काफी पहले ही प्रकाशित हो कर उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध हो जानी थी, अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(ग) उक्त डायरेक्टरी कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगी , और

(घ) इसकी कीमत कितनी होगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) दिल्ली टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी का पिछला संस्करण (अप्रैल, 1971) उपभोक्ताओं को अगस्त, 1971 में दिया गया था। इस डाइरेक्टरी का नया संस्करण अगस्त, 1972 में प्रकाशित किया जाना था।

(ख) और (ग) : डाइरेक्टरी के प्रकाशन में प्रारम्भिक विलम्ब छपाई के कागज के न मिल पाने के कारण हुआ। छपाई के कागज की देश व्यापी कमी है। कागज की सप्लाई के बाद से कलकत्ता के छापेखाने में, जहां डाइरेक्टरी छप रही है, मजदूरों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। 21 फरवरी, 1973 से छापेखाने में ताला-बन्दी है। जब तक यह ताला-बन्दी खतम नहीं हो जाती तब तक दिल्ली टेलीफोन डाइरेक्टरी के प्रकाशन के बारे में कोई निश्चित समय नहीं बताया जा सकता।

(घ) एक प्रति का मूल्य 4 (चार) रुपये मात्र।

दिल्ली के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र से उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा देने वाले छात्रों के लिए परीक्षा पूर्व विषय दोहराने के पाठ का प्रसारण

3290. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा देने वाले छात्रों के लिए परीक्षा पूर्व विषय दोहराने के लिए पाठ प्रसारित किये जाने की व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त दूसरे केन्द्रों पर भी ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रतिदिन सायंकाल 7 बज कर 5 मिनट पर दोपाठ प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इन के अन्तर्गत अंग्रेजी, गणित (निम्न/उच्च), हिन्दी, नागरिक-शास्त्र, भौतिकी, वाणिज्य, स्वास्थ्य तथा शरीर विज्ञान, कृषि, रसायन-शास्त्र, भूगोल, अर्थ-शास्त्र, इतिहास, संस्कृत तथा जीव-शास्त्र, विषय लिए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी, हां। बम्बई, पूना, नागपुर तथा श्रीनगर से हाई स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी लगभग इसी प्रकार के प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

3291. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित किये जाने वाले समाचार बुलेटिनों के विषय एक दूसरे से भिन्न होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अंग्रेजी के समाचार हिन्दी के समाचारों की तुलना में अधिक होते हैं; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस भिन्नता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन मूलतः अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों के समान ही होते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जयपुर राजस्थान में पब्लिक काल आफिस वाले डाकघर

3292. **श्री मंगल किशोर शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले मे ऐसे कितने डाक घर है जहा 'पब्लिक काल आफिस' बने हुए है :

(ख) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिससे 'पब्लिक काल आफिसेज' की सख्या बढाई जा सके, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मोटी रूप-रेखा क्या है और नये 'पब्लिक काल आफिस' कब तक खोल दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) राजस्थान के जयपुर जिले मे 48 डाकघर ऐसे हैं जहा पब्लिक काल आफिस काम कर रहे है ।

(ख) और (ग) . मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार कुछ श्रेणीगत स्थानो पर घाटा उठाकर भी पब्लिक काल आफिस खोले जाते हैं बशर्ते कि उनसे प्राप्त होने वाली अनुमानित आय सालाना आवर्ती खर्च से कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत हो । उप-मडल मुख्यालय, तहसील और उप-तहसील मुख्यालय, सुदूर बस्तियां जहां 40 किलोमीटर के भीतर कोई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज न हो, पर्यटक केन्द्र जिनमें तीर्थ स्थान भी शामिल हैं कृषि और सिचाई योजनाओं के स्थल और टाउनशिप तथा आबादी के आधार पर कुछ अन्य स्थान भी इस प्रकार के श्रेणीगत स्थानों में आते है । जयपुर जिले मे ऐसे कई स्थानों पर ये सुविधाये पहले ही दी जा चुकी हैं और कुछ अन्य प्रस्तावों की जाच की जा रही है । यदि शर्तें पूरी होंगी तो इन प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दे दी जाएगी । कोई सामान्य समय की सीमा निश्चित नही की जा सकती क्योकि सभी मामलो मे परिस्थितिया एक जैसी नही है ।

Use of Antibiotics for Plant Disease

3293. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a suggestion made in the Indian Science Congress that the use of antibiotics for plant disease should be introduced soon, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, such suggestion has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Telephone Exchanges at Bhikhi, District Bhatinda—Punjab

3294. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether installation of Telephone Exchanges have been sanctioned at Bhikhi, District Bhatinda and Bajakhana in District Faridkot in Punjab Circle and if so, the dates on which sanction was granted ;

(b) whether no steps have yet been taken to set up the exchanges ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Sanction for installation of telephone exchanges at Bajakhana, District Faridkot and Bhikhi District, Bhatinda in Punjab Circle was granted on 31-3-70 and 21-2-72 respectively ;

(b) and (c). Steps have since been taken to indent and procure the various items of stores and equipment required for installation of the telephone exchanges. Both the telephone exchanges are expected to be commissioned during the current year.

Production of Cells by M/s Union Carbide

3295. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action against M/s. Union Carbide, a foreign owned majority concern, which has been continuously utilizing Defence machinery for the production of civilian cells in their Madras factory ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A physical inspection of the factory carried out recently has revealed that the firm has not been utilising for the production of civilian type cells, the machinery that was meant for the production of Defence type cells except for using a small part of the capacity of single paper cell assembly line which is at any rate out of use during peace time. As this is only a very marginal use without affecting the much larger capacity available for meeting the Defence needs, Government do not consider that there is sufficient justification for taking any action against the firm.

(b) Does not arise.

News item "T.V. Exposure Angers Film Moghuls"

3296. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news in the Patriot dated the 15th February, 1973, captioned "T.V. Exposure angers film Moghuls"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken note of the report.

दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार-पत्रों को भारत के सभी जिलों में उसी दिन पहुंचने सम्बन्धी योजना

3297 श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है जिससे दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक समाचार-पत्र भारत के सभी जिलों मे उसी दिन पहुच जाया करे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Central Government's Plan to take over Kosi, Gandak and Sone River Valley Projects

3298. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Planning had stated in Patna, as reported in the *Times of India* dated the 18th February, 1973 that the Centre was studying a plan to take over Kosi, Gandak and Sone river valley projects; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the plan under study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) During his visit to Patna on 16-2-1973 in the course of discussions with the State Government the Minister of State for Planning has stated that the Centre would be willing to share the burden for the development of the command areas of the Kosi & Gandak Projects provided the State Goverment create integrated areas development programmes in these projects and appropriate authorities for their effective implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले का विकास

3299. **श्री विभूति मिश्र**: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री [illegible] रहमान अन्सारी): (क) और (ख) . उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार चम्पारन जिले में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि मे लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

1. बगहा में स्थापित किया जाने वाला दियासिलाई की तीली बनाने का कारखाना ।

2. मोतिहारी या चनपतियां में लगाया जाने वाला स्ट्राबार्ड बनाने वाला एकक ।

3. सम्भाव्यता होने पर बेटिया में बिजली के मीटर पम्प और डीजल पम्प बनाने का कारखाना ।

4. रामनगर मे पूरी दियासिलाई बनाने का कारखाना ।

Encouragement to Entrepreneurs for setting up Industries

3300. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to encourage new entrepreneurs;

(b) whether any plan has been worked out to bring an industrial revolution in the country ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) With a view to create conditions in which small, medium and new entrepreneurs may have the freedom, scope and environment to grow, Government have already announced a number of policy changes and also taken steps to streamline the licensing procedures. The

exemption limit for licensing has been raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore, subject to certain conditions. The purpose of this was to encourage new entrepreneurs to start industries without having to go through the process of obtaining and industrial licence. Care has been taken to ensure that undertakings belonging to the larger Industrial Houses and foreign-majority concerns as well as dominant undertakings, do not enter these areas, by making them ineligible for such exemption. Further to enable the growth of small scale industries in fields where they have proved their capability, as many as 124 items have been reserved for the small scale sector and the possibility of further enlarging this list is constantly kept under review.

(b) and (c). Government have initiated a series of steps on different fronts designed to accelerate the industrial development of the country substantially. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisaged and investment of Rs. 5298 crores in the organised industrial and mineral sector. Similar substantial investments will be made during the Fifth Five Year Plan as well Besides, the large investments planned in sectors like power transport and agriculture are expected to act as an impetus to industrial growth. The Industrial Licensing Policy has been re-oriented, so as to give greater freedom and opportunities to the small scale and medium entrepreneurs, whether existing or new. Combined with various other measures proposed, or presently under implementation, for the small scale sector as well as for the educated unemployed, the production as well as the entrepreneurial base of the economy is expected to acquire a new strength and vitality. The raising of the exemption limit from licensing to Rs. 1 crore, and the scope for expansion without a licence by Rs. 1 crore, but subject to certain conditions, can be expected to stimulate the growth of a large number of medium scale industries concerted measures, including fiscal incentives, have been initiated for balanced regional development. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of activities in the public sector with a view to cover gaps between supply and demand in important production areas. With the nationalisation of major Banks and the review of the credit policies of public Financial Institutions, industrial credit policy has been given a new orientation which will make credit facilities available more freely to medium and small entrepreneurs A series of measures have been initiated for accelerating indigenous technological development. It is expected that all these measures will impart a new direction to the industrial growth of the country in the coming years.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई धनराशि

3301. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करते समय मध्य प्रदेश के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान मे रखते हुए उसे विशेष धनराशि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) राज्यों की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के आकार और अन्य सम्बन्धित विषयों पर योजना आयोग को अभी निर्णय लेना है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Improvement of Radio & T.V. Broadcast

3302. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of Information & Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the quality of radio and television broadcasts;

(b) if the deterioration in the broadcast is due to management or at policy making level, by what time this is likely to be remedied ; and

(c) the reasons why despite increase in radio and television licences, the Minister has not been able to improve the quality broadcasts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) The improvement of programmes is a continuing process, consistent with the availability of funds. In this, A.I.R. is assisted by advisory bodies at the Headquarters and at the Stations, consisting of eminent public men, subject matter specialists, artists, etc. Listeners' reactions and suggestions are ascertained through listeners' surveys. To improve the performance of staff, training courses are arranged and they are exposed to new ideas and techniques.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no direct relationship between increase in radio and T.V. licences and the improvement of programmes, as the earning from the licences accrue to the Central Revenues and are not made available directly to AIR.

Defective Telephone Exchange for Western Court Area

3303. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new telephone Exchange which has been providing the Telephone Services in Western Court and roundabout areas, has been found to be defective ;

(b) if not, the reasons for a large number of Complants against new Exchange ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the defects ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are a few manufacturing defects in the equipment supplied which are causing malfunctioning i.e. delayed dial-tone, wrong connections, etc.

(c) A number of corrective actions have been taken which have since to some extent improved the performance of the Exchange. Action has also been initiated to replace the defective components and to rectify certain circuit deficiencies.

Kutku Project in Bihar

3304. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kutku project in Bihar has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission,

(b) if so, the outlines of the project, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project, known as the North Koel Project, envisages construction of a dam at Kutku and a weir at Mohamadganj on North Koel River, a tributary of Sone River in District Palamau, with a view to provide annual irrigation to 1·3 lac hectares through a high level canal besides supplementing the requirements of water in Sone High Level Canal. The project is estimated tocos to about Rs.30 crores. The project has been examined in the Central Water & Power Commission and technical comments have been sen to the State Government for clarifications which are awaited.

The matter is also tied up with the settlement of shares on Sone waters between the States of Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh.

Results achieved at Zonal Council Meetings

3305. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings held by each Zonal Council during the last two years, and

(b) the extent to which these Zonal Councils have been successful in resolving the inter-State disparties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) One each.

(b) The States Reorganisation Act, 1956, gives the following particular functions to the Zonal Councils :—

(a) any matter of common interest in the field of economic and social planning ;

(b) any matter concerning border disputes, linguistic minorities or inter-State transport and

(c) any matter connection with, or arising out of, the reorganisation of the States under this Act.

The Zonal Councils are shus not directly concerned with the resolution of inter-State disparties.

Monopoly in Record Industry

3306. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Gramophone Company of India patronized by H.M.V. is conducting the monopoly trade in the Record Industry ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to take it over; and if so; the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY : (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) M/s. The Gramophone Company of India Ltd., is the only unit borne on the list of DGTD reporting the production of Gramophone Records. Another unit, M/s. Polydor of India Ltd., is in the Small Scale Sector manufacturing Gramophone Records. They have Recently applied to the DGTD for registration for a capacity. of 30 lakhs nos. *per annum*. Two more schemes have been approved, but, they are yet to go into production.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government to take over the Company.

'Study Team' on Bengal Film Industry

3307. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a complete Report of the 'Study Team' on the problems of Bangal Film Industry which was sent to Calcutta under the leadership of Mr. R.C. Dutt, the then Secretary of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) whether the Report suggested the provision of a Colour laboratory there; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to finance the State Government to have a colour aboratory in Calcutta for Film processing ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir, The Study Team had suggested that this could be set up in the joint Sector on the basis of a feasibility report prepared by a competent professional body.

Improper Functioning of Calcutta Telephone

3308. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry has been made by his Ministery into the improper functioning

of the Calcutta Telephones especially the Trunk Division, and if so, the outcome thereof,

(b) whether rules permit the employees to take leave in such a manner as to affect the working of the Trunk Department adversely, and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government in regard to the state of affairs there ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Nothing special affecting proper functioning of Calcutta Trunk Exhange has come to notice and hence question of an enquiry does not arise

(b) and (c) No Staff are granted leave according to the prescribed rules However, the absenteeism in feminised exchanges like Calcutta is generally high Steps have been taken to overcome the problem of high absenteeism through employment of short-duty telephone operators on daily wages

Request of Gujarat for review of policy regarding distribution of scarce Raw Materials to Small Scale Sector

3309 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat Government have urged the Union Government to review the policy in respect of distribution of scarce raw materials to the small scale sector , and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Establishment of Forensic Laboratories in the States

3310 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL · Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government plan to establish forensic laboratories in all the States for scientific hunt for criminals, and

(b) the names of States where these laboratories are already functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The information is as under —

(i) *States having Forensic Science Laboratories*

Maharashtra, Bengal, Tamil Nadu Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir Kerala, Mysore, Chandigarh, Delhi, Orissa, Rajasthan, Assam & Haryana

(ii) *States having Chemical Examiners, Laboratories*

Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab & Gujarat.

Activities of Foreign Forces in Eastern States

3313 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government drawn to the reports appearing in "New Age" and "Patriot" dated 18th February, 1973 and "Hindu" dated 22nd February, 1973 regarding activities of foreign forces in Eastern States, particularly the sensitive border areas ,

(b) if so, whether the matter has been investigated , and

(c) what are the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) to (c). Government have seen the news reports in question. There is no specific information regarding the involvement of foreigners in the recent agitations in the country, as alleged. Utmost vigilance, is, however, maintained in this regard.

Villages without a Postal Link

3314. SHRI K LAKKAPPA·
SHRI P K DEO ·

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) the number of villages which do not have any postal link , and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in regard to such villages ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA).

(a) There is no such village .

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Nationalisation of Press

3315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. M MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend either to curb freedom of the Press or to nationalise it; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of States Convened by Planning Commission

3316 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of States was convened by the Planning Commission on 31st January, 1973 at New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and conclusions arrived at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) · (a) and (b). A meeting of Chief Secretaries and Planning Secretaries of States and Union Territories was convened by the Planning Commission on 31st January, 1973 at New Delhi The following subjects were discussed during this meeting —

1. Time schedule for the formulation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan of States
2. Resources of States in the Fifth Five Year Plan—Additional resource mobilisation.
3. Formulation of the Minimum Needs Programmes.
4. Integrated development of backward areas—Multilevel Planning
5. Planning Machinery in the States.
6. Expeditious completion of on-going projects
7. Integrated planning of irrigation and agricultural development.
8. Special employment programmes for educated unemployed.

The meeting was convened mainly to ascertain the views of the State Governments on the above issues and also to emphasise the various policy decisions contained in the 'Approach to the Fifth Plan' with a view to ensuring their reflection in the plans of the States and Union Territories.

Radio and T. V. without Licences

3317. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF :
SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of radio and Television sets are running without any proper licences in the country ;

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up thereof;

(c) the broad outlines of steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the approximate amount recovered as licence fee for Radio and Television sets in the country, State-wise, during the year i.e. up to 31st January, 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) The information is not available. There may be some Radio/Television sets running in the country without licences.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to get the information regarding State-wise break up of Radio/Television sets running without licence .

The Anti-Evasion staff of the Department regularly carries out checks and drives to detect radio and Television sets running without licences. In all such cases, detected proper licences are issued to the defaulter, after levying a surcharge in addition to the normal licence fee. Persons refusing to pay the prescribed fee are prosecuted in court of law. The details of detections made in the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 and the revenue realised are given below. Prosecutions launched are also indicated.

For the year	Number of detections	Revenue realised			No. of prosecutions launched
		Licence fee	Surcharge	Total	
1969 .	1,50,285	17,54,666·50	16,87,319·50	34,41,986·00	3,635
1970 .	1,75,132	24,18,500·50	13,22,531·50	37,51,032·00	3,268
1971 .	1,86,054	22,86,423·50	21,75,215·50	44,61,639·00	6,537

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Progress of industry

3318. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any special measures during the year 1972 for the progress of industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of steps for stimulating the growth of industry in the country. In order to make better use of the capital and foreign exchange already invested in the installation of industrial capacity in the country, to accelerate the slow rate of growth in the organised sector of industry and to increase the avail-

ability of consumer goods, Government announced on 1st January, 1972 certain facilities for fuller utilisation of existing capacity in respect of 54 specified industries. These facilities were later on extended to 11 more industries. Up to 31st December, 1972, a total number of 787 applications were received for availing the above relaxations.

Further, Government has licensed substantial capacities in a number of industries in 1972. The major industrial sectors for which Letters of intent for establishing new undertakings were issued are; metallurgical industries (57), electrical (51) and transport (61) equipment, industrial machinery (32), miscellaneous engineering industries (34), the whole range of chemical industries (other than fertilisers) (113), and food processing industries (33).

All available indicators point to increased industrial investment during 1972. The number of applications for licences received and letters of intent issued and correspondingly of approvals of foreign collaborations and capital goods imports went up indicating a favourable trend in investments. The quantum of financial assistances disbursed by the Public Financial Institutions and capital raised by the non-Government companies under approvals given by the Controller of Capital Issues showed considerable increase in 1972 over the corresponding figures of 1971. The index of industrial production during the first nine months of 1972 was 7 3 % as compared to the first nine months of 1971. Government have also initiated a number of studies and measures designed to accelerate the establishment of capacities and implementation of projects in a quick and orderly manner.

New Units for Producing Milk Products

3321. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the State wise programme for setting up of new units for producing milk products under public sector and private sector with their product-wise capacities and time-table for commencing production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Government have approved the establishment of 10 new industrial units in the private sector and 6 in the public sector for the production of milk products. A statement furnishing State-wise details in respect of these units is attached. The projects are expected to be completed by 1975.

Besides, there is a proposal to establish 19 new Milk Products Factories in the Public Sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The details of these projects are yet to be worked out.

Statement

Name of the State	Name of the Project	Capacity	No. of units	
			Private Sector	Public Sector
1	2	3	4	5
		(In Tonnes)		
Andhra Pradesh . . .	Malted Milk Food	6,000	1	..
Gujarat	Milk Powder .	8,000	2	..

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	Baby Food	2,500	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	Baby Food	2,409	1	..
Haryana	Baby Food	1,500	..	1
	Condensed Milk	2,000	..	1
Punjab	Baby Food	2,000	1	..
	Milk Powder	1,500		
	Condensed Milk	1,200		
	Skim Milk Powder	3,650		
Rajasthan	Baby Food	2,500	2	..
	Milk Powder	2,500		
	Condensed Milk	3,000		
	Malted Milk Food	4,000		
Tamil Nadu	Baby Food	2,500	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	Baby Food	2,500	1	..
Bihar	Skim Milk Powder	1,200	..	1
	Whole Mill Powder	400		
	Baby Food	800		
	Casein	100		
West Bengal	Skim Milk Powder	2,000	..	1
	TOTAL		10	6

Loss incurred by Bharat Opthalmic Glass Project Limited

3322. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss in Bharat Opthalmic Glass Project Limited is on the increase;

(b) the main reasons for the losses and;

(c) how Government propose to stop the recurring loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The estimate loss for the current financial year is Rs. 85·00 lakhs against Rs. 92·87 lakhs for the year 1971-72.

(b) The losses suffered by the Company are mainly due to extremely low utilisation of the installed capacity. This is attributable to (a) certain technological problems and (b) low labour productivity due to unsatisfactory industrial relations.

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the economic viability of the plant:—

1. The technological problems have been sorted out to a great extent;
2. With the Triparte Wage Settlement entered into with Trade Unions in October 1971, which provided for substantial wage increases and also with the introduction of incentive scheme with effect from 11th Sep-

temper, 1972, the industrial climate has improved leading to better production;

3. A Committee has been set up by the Department of Science & Technology to examine the problems of this undertaking and to suggest ways to improve its viability.

4. Action is being taken to diversify the production range with the inclusion of more costly and profitable items such as Tank Periscope Prisms required by Defence, Flint Buttons Crown base for blanks, Optical glass for Camera Lenses, Coloured blanks etc. Production of some of these items has already commenced.

Accommodation Facilities to Employees of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project

3323. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees/workers on the roll of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project;

(b) total number of houses constructed for them;

(c) arrangements being made to provide full accommodation facilities to the employees/workers; and

(d) the measures being taken to grant subsidy for the employees/workers not provided with houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In all 534 persons are at present employed in the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur.

(b) The Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited does not have at present township of its own. However, 134 quarters obtained on rental basis from the neighbouring pubic sector units have been allotted to the woskers of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, on the basis of seniority.

(c) The construction of a separate housing colony for the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited has already been undertaken. The first phase consisting of 179 units is nearing completion. Construction of more units would be considered after examining the possibility of obtaining residential accommodation on rental basis from the Durgapur Housing Board, Frertiliser Corporation of India, Durgapur etc.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Canteen of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project

3324. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working in canteen of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project Limited;

(b) whether they have completed more than 240 days of service in the canteen; and

(c) the measures taken to regularise them after the completion of 240 days of service in regular establishment of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). Eighteen and all have been completed 240 days of service.

(c) Canteen workers are not employees of the Company, as such. They are engaged separately by the Canteen Managing Committee. Accordingly, the question of regularising their services as employees of the Company does not arise.

Production Programme in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project, Durgapur

3325. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Production Programme of the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project Durgapur for the year 1972-73 has been fulfilled and if not, the reason therefor; and

(b) the measures being taken to improve the working of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A shortfall in the target of production for 1972-73 is apprehended due to the following reasons:

(i) Cold repairs of the double pot furnance to which no production could be obtained from it during the months of December, 1972 and January 1973.

(ii) Owing to the characteristics of the indigenous raw material like fire clay, only 3 melts per pot are being obtained as against 6 melts per pot indicated in the detailed project report.

(iii) Low labour productivity.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the working of the project:

(i) The double pot furnace has already been repaired and production has started in this furnance.

(ii) Research and development work to improve the pot quality is under way.

(iii) To improve the productivity of labour, an incentive scheme has been introduced which is already showing encouraging trends.

Manufacture of Lenses by Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project

3326. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the month of October and November, 1972 a total of 1,145 and 3,062 man-hours respectively have been wasted in Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project after the introduction of incentive scheme;

(b) whether about 80 per cent lense manufactured in the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Project Limited have been found to be defective; and

(c) whether proper enquiry has been made to find out the reasons therefor and for fixing of responsibility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Man-hours lost in October and November 1972 were actually 1502 and 5806 respectively.

(b) No, Sir. The rejection was about 48%, 40% and 30% in December 1972 January 1973 and February 1973 respectively. The accepted normal rejection in the Lense department is about 35% as per the technological process.

(c) Certain technical problems were responsible for the rejections, the percentage of which has now come within the accepted norms.

Allocation of Funds to Research and Development Organisations by the National Committee on Science and Technology

3327. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the type of research and development work to be carried out by the National

Committee on Science and Technology and the allocation of funds to be provided to all Research and Development Organisations in the country; and

(b) whether the results will be regarded as national proprty?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The NCST is only an advisory body to assist Govt. m promoting science and technology and their application to development and security of the nation; it does not itself carry out any research and Development work as such. The Committee is now busy in the preparati n of the National Science and Technological Plan as an integral part of the Fifth Five year Plan, in which emphasis will be laid on problem oriented research. Basic research, in turn, has to be related to it and at the same time research related to "new frontiers" would not be overlooked having regard to long-term perspective and needs. The Dimentional hypotheses of the Plan are being worked out and precise and Definit allocations will be earmarked after priorities have been fixed and approved by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. Even in case of private sector, efforts will be made to share the reults of research with other potential Users.

Villages in Mysore with Post Office facility

3328. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages having Post Offices in the State of Mysore and the number of villages not having Post Office facilities in the State; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be given Post Office facilities during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Number of villages with Post Offices—7663

Number of villages without Post Offices—18714

(b) 120.

Industrial Development of Delhi

3329. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been prepared for the industrial development of Delhi recently;

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) the major industries which are planned to be set up under the plan in the public as well as private sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan for industrial development of the Union Territory of Delhi has not yet been finalised. In view of this it is not possible to spell out these features.

Industrial Estates in backward areas and particularly in M.P.

3330. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been worked to set up more industrial estates in the country for the rational development of industries all over the country;

(b) whether any priority would be given for setting up such industrial estates in backward regions; and

(c) whether any survey has been taken of the industrial potential of Madhya Pradesh and whether any industrial estates would be set up here during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Central Government lays down the policy for Guidance of the State Governments and advances funds required for the implementation of the scheme relating to Industrial Estates It is for he State Governments to decide about the priority to be given in the matter of establishment of industrial estates in the backward and other areas taking into account the local conditions prevailing in the various States

(c) Besides the techno-economic survey of Madhya Pradesh conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the Small Industry Service Institue, Indore with the assistance of the State Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh has conducted upto February, 1973 industrial potentialities surveys of 12 Districts areas in Madhya Pradesh The Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed an industrial estates programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan involving an outlay of Rs 10 90 crores

Seminar on Objectives of Indian T.V

3331 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI ARJUN SETHI

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a seminar on objectives of Indian television has been held recently in Delhi,

(b) if so, the main suggestions made at the seminar, and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to implement the suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The recommendations of the Seminar are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library* See No-LT-4498/]

(c) The recommendations made in the Seminar are under consideration

Police Transfer in Delhi

3332 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Administration recently ordered the transfer of six high police officials and reshuffled the Police Administration in the Capital, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) The Delhi Administration recently ordered transfers of six officers of the status of Superintendent of Police The Administration have not reshuffled police administration as such in the Capital

(b) The six officers were transferred in public interest keeping in view the administrative convenience

Setting up of a Team of Specialists to Advise T.V. Centre on Effective Programming

3333 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a team of specialists to advise T V Centres on effective programming to cover agriculture, health, family planning, education universities and research establishments, and

(b) whether it is also proposed to bring changes in the organisation and structure of T.V. Centres and if so, the broad outlines of the psoposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):(a) Committees of experts and subject matter specialists from concerned Ministries exist for Delhi TV Centre which assist the Centre in the planning of specific programmes in Delhi. Similar Committees will be formed for Bombay TV Centre in future.

(b) The question of laying down a standard staffing pattern and organisational structure for the Television Centres is under consideration.

Publicity Literature for Entrepreneurs for Setting Small Scale Industries

3334. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is available at the village level to set up small scale industries;

(b) whether publicity literature has been brought out in simple language in Hindi and other languages useful for prospective entrepreneurs in the Small Scale field;

(c) what arrangements exist at the district level to deal with enquiries sought by the local young educated entrepreneurs; and

(d) whether techno-economic survey of all the districts in the country has been completed and it is made freely available to those intending to start small industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The followin are the main types of assistance available in the districts to covered by the Rural Industries Project Programme and the Backward areas scheme:—

1. Rural Industries Project programme:

(i) Provision of 100 per cent assistance towards cost of establishment of project organisations in States.

(ii) Loan assistance in the project areas at subsidised rates of interest.

(iii) On the spot advice and assistance to entrepreneurs and artisans by the Small Industries Service Institutes.

(iv) Reservation of scarce raw material for small scale industrial units in the project areas.

(v) Special liberalised scheme to finance the artisans and industrial units in the Rural Industries Project areas.

2. Backward area scheme:

(i) Provision of finance at concessional rates of interest by national financial institutions.

(ii) 10 per cent subsidy on fixed capital investment in the case of 100 districts designated as backward.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The District Industries Officers the State Governments attend to the quiries from the local young educated entrepreneurs.

(d) Techno-economic surveys of 203 districts areas have been carried out by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation. Copies of such survey reports are available freely to prospective entrepreneurs from the Small Industries Service Institutes.

Fairs and Festivals shown on T.V.

3335. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of important fairs and festivals which are shown on television; and

(b) the names of fairs and festivals proposed to be shown on television in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Two statements containing the required names are laid on t h Table of the House [*Placed in library S*: No. LT-4499/73]. These names are not exhaustive, but illustrate the festivals and fairs which have general public interest and appeal.

New Delhi T.V. Staff on Casual Contract Basis

3336. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Television Centre, New Delhi is employing staff for different categories on casual contract basis;

(b) whether many persons are working in this centre for more than six months on casual contract after getting break in contacts; and

(c) whether a raw hand is recruited whenever there is a vacancy and persons who have worked on casual contracts are totally ignored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A certain number of persons are being engaged on casual contracts to meet the exigencies of programme requirements or pending recruitment of persons on regular basis to fill vacancies.

(c) No, Sir. Applicants from among those who have worked on casual contracts are also considered along with other applicants whenever recruitment for the posts are made and the most suitable among them are selected by duly constituted Selection Committees.

Certification of Films

3337. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the views of State Governments and Union Territories and different sectio n of the Film Industry were obtained on the Report of the Committee appointed to g into the existing procedure for certification of films for public exhibition in India; and

(b) the nature of final action taken on the recommendations of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Soon after receiving the report of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship Government initiated a comprehensive process of consultations with different authorities and institutions including Governments of the Union Territories and the State Governments. Detailed consultations continued during the years 1970 and 1971.

(b) After studying all aspects of the question, a Bill to give effect to the Government's decision, relating to the major recommendations of the Committee, which relate to the re-organisation of the Board of Film Censors and certain certification procedures, is proposed to be inroduced during the current session of Parliament.

London Centre for Exhibition of F.F.C Financed Films

3338. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Centre in London for exhibiting films financed by Film Finance Corporation; and

(b) If so, the broad outlines of the proposal and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of the Chairman, Film Finance Corporation to London in connection with the Festival of New Indian Films sponsored by the Corporation, it was suggested to him by a London distributor that an Indian Film Centre be set up in U K to organise similar festivals and explore marketing possibilities throughout Western Europe The Board of the Film Finance Corporation has considered the matter but, for the present, there are no plans to establish such a Centre

Fourth Plan Allocations for States and Union Territories

3339 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of fourth plan allocations made for various States and Union Territories,

(b) the extent to which each State and Union Territory has been able to utilise them,

(c) the names of States Union Territories which utilised the maximum and minimum funds and the percentage of such utilisation, and

(d) the reasons advanced by the States Union Territories for not utilising the funds fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See* No LT-4500/73]

(d) The states of Assam and Bihar may not be able to utilise the allocations fully. The estimated Fourth Plan expenditure for these States is less than the originally approved Fourth Plan outlay on account of deterioration in States' own resources.

Construction of Quarters for P and T Staff

3340 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the plan chalked out by the Posts and Telegraphs Board for the construction of quarters for its employees in the country along with the figures for each State and Union territory,

(b) the percentage of P&T employees likely to be given allotment of Government quarters by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(c) the measures proposed to be adopted to ensure that the contractors do not use sub-standard material in construction of the quarters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) The current plan envisages an expenditure of Rs 13 5 crores to construct about 7000 quarters Details of these are given P&T Circle-wise in the attached statement as figures for each State are not available

(b) Percentage of P&T employees likely to be provided with quarters by the end of fourth plan is 46%. In the draft 5th plan it has been proposed to achieve a target of 15%.

(c) The agreements for the Civil works provide for construction of the quarters according to the standard specifications of the C.P W.D. and the works are inspected by competent officer. Whenever these specifications are not adhered to, the departmental officers are empowered to get the sub-standard work dismantled or levy suitable penalty. These provisions in the agreement adequately safeguard the interest of the Department in getting the work done according to specifications.

STATEMENT

Annexcrure

Circle	No. of Units	Approximate Expenditure (in Rs. lacs)
1. Andhra	431	865·00
2. Assam	183	365·00
3. Bihar	320	69·00
4. Gujarat	336	65·00
5. J. & K.	60	12·00
6. Kerala	317	60·00
7. M. P.	440	880·00
8. Maharashtra	1220	240·00
9. Mysore	676	130·00
10. Orissa	333	66·00
11. Punjab	322	64·00
12. Rajasthan	244	48·00
13. Tamil Nadu	687	130·00
14. U. P.	672	130·00
15. West Bengal	209	42·00
16. Delhi	542	100·00
	6992	347·00 lacs.

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Police

3341. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, Constables in the Delhi Police;

(b) the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, in each category ; and

(c) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fully met in each category ; if not, the reasons therefor and how it is proposed to fill the reserved quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :

(a) Inspectors	25
Sub-Inspectors	1330
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	1138
Head Constables	312
Constables	11543

(b)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Inspectors	9	..
Sub-Inspectors	118	16
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	24	..
Head Constables	217	6
Constables	1399	43

(c) No, Sir. The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been fully met due to non-availability of suitable or eligible candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The unfilled vacancies are carried forward for subsequent three years, as required under the rules and all attempt are made to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against these vacancies.

Unmployment among Scientists

3342. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether unemployment among Scientists has increased considerably despite massive expenditure on development of Science and Technology ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). According to the nformation available from the Live Registers of Employment Exchange, the number of postgraduates in science registered with the Employment Exchanges were as follows :—

	Science Post-graduates
31-12-1970 . . .	7,570
31-12-1971 .	10,114
30-6-1972 . . .	10,528

The expenditure on research and development has increased from 0·23 per cent of the GNP in 1958-59 to 0·48 per cent in 1970-71 and to an estimated 0·54 per cent in 1971-72. If this trend continues, it should reach a level of about 1 per cent by 1980.

The most important reasons for the increase of un-employment among scientists is the vast expansion of the infrastructure for higher education and research without any corresponding growth in the economy and provision of employment opportunity. The expansion in higher education can be seen from the fact whereas there were 26 universities in 1950, there has been an addition of about 60 universities after that.

The Government have recently formulated some special programmes which alone have contributed to an additional employment of about 20,000 technologists including engineers and scientists over and above the large number that would have been absorbed in the normal course in both the public and private sectors consequent on increased economic activity.

Government are fully conscious of the need to immediately tackle the problem of unemployment among the technologists and scientists through accelerated growth and specially designed programmes and several measures have been initiated in this direction.

Professionals as head of Joint Sector Ventures

3343. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to have professionals at the head of the joint sector ventures ;

(b) whether this decision has already been implemented in respect of public sector undertaking under the control of his Ministry and if not, the number of such units which do not have professionals at their head ; and

(c) whether Government propose to follow the aforesaid decision first in the cas of public sector undertakings under this Ministry and then implement the same in oint sector and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) *to* (c) Government have announced in the cousrses of the recent decisions on industrial policy that in all the different kinds of joint sector units Government will ensure for themselves an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations, the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case In approving joint sector projects, Government would like to ensure that the senior positions in such projects are held by persons of appropriate qualifications and experience and that the decision to appoint such persons vests effectively with the Board of Directors rather than the private partner in the Joint Sector

Out of 13 public sector undertakings under the charge of the Ministry of Industrial Development, 11 have professional Managing Directors and one has a professional Chairman In one undertaking a non-professional is working as Managing Director as an interim arrangement pending the finalisation of the appointment of a professional

Enlarging Membership of Committee to go into wrong Billing Telephones

3344 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to enlarge the membership of the Committee set up to go into the question of wrong billing by P & T Department for phones, to make room for independent experts in view of the domination of the Committee at present by Government nominees and that too from the same department , and

(b) if so, when and by what number ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) The Committee appointed to go into the billing system of Delhi Telephones consist of six persons, three of whom are members of the public As the Committee has already covered quite some areas of its study of the items within its terms of reference, it is not considered necessary or correct to enlarge its membership now

Preservation of Graveyards of I.N.A. Martyrs

3345 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether hundreds of INA freedom-fighters who sacrificed their lives in the liberation struggle for their motherland under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose were burried around Imphal and other areas of Manipur,

(b) whether no step has yet been taken by Government to respectfully preserve these graveyards of the Indian patriots there, and

(c) if so, the proposed Government steps thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Lost Documentary Film on Netaji and I N.A. traced by Film Division

3347 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) Whether a copy of the lost documentary film on Netaji and I N A that was shown in different cinema houses in the

past under guidance of the then Home Minister late Sardar Patel, has been recovered by Shri Arun Chaudhury of the Films Division;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reprint it ;

(c) whether this film is proposed to be made available to Shri Ashish Mukherjee who has been entrusted to produce a fuller documentary film on Netaji ; and

(d) the stage of preparation of the film by Shri Mukherjee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The film is at the rough-cut stage.

Official celebration of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Birthday

3348. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the programme officially followed by the Central and the State Governments for celebrating Netaji's birthday this year;

(b) whether steps have been taken by the Government to set up portraits of Netaji in the Central Secretariat and whether State Governments have also been instructed similarly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A copy of the list of suggestions to the various State Governments and concerned Ministries of Government of India is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4501/73] State Governments were left free to consider how best they should observe the occasion.

(b) and (c) . No instructions are issued by Government of India for setting up portraits of any national leaders in Government offices.

Working of the Library of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

3349. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Librarian of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta is lying vacant for several years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for reducing the normal working hours of the said Library from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. (in the past) to 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (at present) ; and

(c) the reasons for curtailing the right of free access to the Library which the employees other than the research staff previously used to enjoy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The delay in filling up the post has been due to rationalisation of pay scales and laying down of norms for various posts in the Institute. The question of integration of the library facility with the Variable Energy Cyclotron Project was also under consideration. These matters have now been sorted out and the post is being advertised.

(b) The hours were changed due to difficult conditions in Calcutta. The Library is now open from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. , since 11th March,, 1970.

(c) Due to the increased in the number of books and journals and lack of moving space, free access to book shelves in the Library has been restricted to research staff. Books are issued to others at the counter.

Number of Newspapers in India

3350. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of (*i*) daily, (*ii*) weekly, (*iii*) fortnightly, and (*iv*) monthly papers in India ; and

(b) how many of them are big, small and of medium scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) According to annual statements furnished by publishers of newspapers to the Registrar of Newspapers for India, there were on 31st December, 1971, 821 dailies 3,608 weeklies, 1,420 fortnightlies and 4,583 monthlies.

(b) Figures of circulation were furnished only by 6,633 newspapers/periodicals in their annual statements for 1971. Of these 100 were categorise as big (circulation above 50,000), 223 as medium (circulation between 15,000 to 50,000) and 6,310 as small (circulation below 15,000).

Direct Dial System in Jamnagar, Gujarat

3351. SHRI D P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand from Jamnagar citizens for direct dial systems of telephones with other places in Gujarat;

(b) if so, when this demand will be fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). In view of its great popularity with the telephone subscribers, the demand for subscriber Trunk dialing is as great in Jamnagar as in other parts of the country. Jamnagar exchange is at present manual one. Its automatisation has been approved and orders placed for supply of auto telephone equipment. On the completion of this work this auto exchange is proposed to be connected to a Trunk Automatic exchange planned to be installed at Ahmedabad. With present expectations, this may be possible in 1976.

Allotment of Village Industrial Projects to Bihar

3352. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many village industrial projects have been allotted to the State of Bihar by the Centre during Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Centre to sanction any industrial projects to the State ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Industries Projects. 5 Rural Industries Projects covering 4 to 6 C-D Blocks in each Districts excluding towns with population of and above 15,000 were selected for Bihar State when this programme was initiated in 1962-63. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the area of operation of the projects was extended to cover the entire District areas.

(b) and (c). 4 Rural Industries Projects have been allotted to Bihar State during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The request of the State Government for allocation of additional Rural Industries Projects will be considered when additional projects at the national level are contemplated.

Pending Projects Sponsored by Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation

3353 SHRI R. P YADAV Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications for industrial projects sponsored by the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation which are pending with the Government of India, and

(b) the broad outlines thereof and the time by which they will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) 7 applications for industrial projects sponsored by the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation are pending

(b) These are for the manufacture of Caprolactum, glass bottles, beer, particle board, oxygen and acetylene, soda ash ammonium chloride, milk powder and baby food Every effort is being made to decide the pending applications as expeditiously as possible

भारतीय प्रेस का आधुनिक न होना

3354 श्री मूल चन्द डागा क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 फरवरी 1973 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के पृष्ठ 3 पर "वन एशिया पार्टीसिपेन्ट फील्स इण्डियन प्रेस इज आउटमोडिड' (एशिया सम्मेलन मे भाग लेने आये एक प्रतिनिधि के विचार मे भारतीय प्रेस आधुनिक नही हैं)" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या भारतीय प्रेस मे आवश्यक सुधार करने के लिए कुछ नये उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातो का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) (क) जी हा।

(ख) ये वन एशिया एसेम्बली' मे भाग लेने वाले एक व्यक्ति के अपने ही निरीक्षण पर आधारित विचार है। सरकार ने उसके विचारो को नोट कर लिया है।

Plans for Research and Development during the Fifth Plan

3355 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated plans for research and development during the Fifth Plan period, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) No Sir, the NCST is still busy in formulating the Science and Technology Plan. The details of the various projects/proposals of research and development are being worked out. Technological self-reliance is the major plank in our development strategy, but in certain areas such as food, energy and defence equipment efforts will be made to achieve maximum possible self sufficiency.

Indo-Rumanian agreement in the Field of Science and Technology

3356 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Rumania have decided to cooperate in the field of science and technology, and

(b) whether an agreement in this regard has been signed, if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) In accordance with the Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded on October 15, 1969, in New Delhi, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Republic of India and the National Council for Science and Technology of the Socialist Republic of Romania have agreed on a programme of scientific and technical co-operation for 1973-74

The areas in which both sides would cooperate include petroleum technology, chemical technology, metallurgy machine building, refractories, agriculture forestry, leather industry and health engineering The two sides will also exchange scientific literature of use and interest to each other There will also be exchange of scientists between the two countries in the specific fields in which they will cooperate.

Faulty Communication System in the country due to out-dated equipment

3357 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to report in the *Indian Express* of the 13th January, 1973 under the caption "Bad communication due to coaxial cables" stating that the communication system in the country is extremely faulty due to out-dated equipment, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) Yes, Sir. The Department is aware of the said Newspaper Report

(b) Coaxial systems are also one of the modern types of communications systems like the microwave The department has started the installation of microwave systems linking various cities in a large way in the Fourth Plan and this process will be continued in the Fifth Plan It has also been planned to have alternate media on the back bone routes so that the reliability of the service can be improved

Proposal to evolve Communication Policy

3358 SHRI P K DEO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to evolve a communication policy,

(b) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard, and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Though formal consultations with the various State Governments have not taken place the policies and plans of the Posts and Telegraphs are framed taking into consideration the requirements of various areas and the views and suggestions given by the representatives of State Governments and M. Ps. from various States

in several forums such as Central P & T Advisory Council, Consultative Committee of Parliament for P&T and Regional P&T Advisory Committees etc.

Promotions of Delhi Police Band Members

3359. SHRI P K. DEO · Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a report in the *Indian Express* of the 24th January, 1973, stating that members of the Delhi Police band are not getting promotions for the last several years,

(b) whether there is an extreme dissatisfaction amongst them , and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No. The staff of the Delhi Police Band are borne on the executive cadre of the Delhi Police They are promoted in the cadre according to the statutory rules.

(c) The question does not arise

Remittances made by Companies under Foreign Collaboration Agreements

3360. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA·

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total number of foreign collaboration agreements approved during last three years, year-wise ,

(b) the reasons for increasing the foreign collaboration in the country in 1972 ; and

(c) the total amount of money remitted outward by companies in which foreign collaboration during the last three years, is involved year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). The number of proposals for foreign collaboration approved by the Government during 1970, 1971 and 1972 is 183, 245 and 257 respectively The increase in the total number of foreign collaborations approved during 1972 is due to greater economic and industrial activity in the country

(c) A statement of remittances from India on account of profits, dividends, royalties, technical know-how interest payment and head office expenses from the year 1968-69 is attached.

(Rs. in crores)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (Apr.—Dec.71)
1	2	3	4	5
Profits	13·0	12 7	13·1	9·0
Dividends	30·3	31·4	48·5	28·8

1	2	3	4	5
Royalties	4·8	5·8	5·2	4·3
Technical know-how . . .	18·0	13·1	20·6	10·5
Interest payment in private sector . .	12·7	9·3	12·8	8·2
*Head Office Expenses . . .	4·0	4·0	4·0	3·0
	82·8	76·3	99·2	63·8 (9 months)

Demand for Theatres in the Country

3361. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for more theatres in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to build mini-theatres for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals, state-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

( ) and (c). Cinema is a State subject. One of the recommendations adopted at the Conference of the State Ministers of Information held in New Delhi on December 8, 1972, was that the States should divert a fixed proportion of collections from entertainment tax for promoting the construction of more cinemas.

Shifting of Rohini 560 Project from Thumba to Sriharikota

3362. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to shift the Rohini 560 Project, Satellite Launching Vehicle 3, PSN (propellant liquid Lab.) and A. R. D. (Aero Dynamic Division) from Thumba to Sriharikota ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Administration

3363. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lt. Governor, Delhi has issued certain instructions to the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi as reported in *Hindustan* (Hindi) dated the 31st January, 1973 in respect of appointments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table of the Sabha ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir. However, on a referen e made by the Executive Councillor to the Lt. Governor regarding filling up the posts from the Scheduled Castes candidates in accordance with the percentage reserved for them, the latter desired to have the matter looked into.

(b) Does not arise.

*Estimates.

लघु उद्योगों और बड़े उद्योगों को सहायता

3364 श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे वर्ष वार सरकारी वित्तीय सस्थाओ द्वारा बड़े उद्योगो की तुलना मे लघु उद्योगो को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जिआउर रहमान अन्सारी) (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) राज्यवार आकडे उपलब्ध नही है।

विवरण

अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय सस्थाये	वर्ष	लघु उद्योग	लघु उद्योगो के अलावा (करोड रुपयो मे)
1 आई०डी० बी०आई०	1969-70 *	2.74%	13.81
	1970-71 *	9.06%	24 62
	1971-72 *	17.04%	75 77
2. आई०सी० आई०सी० आई०	1970	0 52	33.49
	1971	0.41	40.0
	1972	0.87	51.4
3 आई०एफ० सी०	1969-70 ..		22.33
	1970-71 ..		37 19
	1971-72 ..		32 43
4 एल०आई० सी०	1969-70 ..		13 17
	1970-71 ..		9 17
	1971-72 ..		6 64
5 य० टी० आई०	1969-70 ..		10 12
	1970-71 ..		8.97
	1971-72 ..		21 01
II राज्य वित्तीय निगम	1969-70	20.16	15.81
	1970-71	35.82	16.37
	1971-72	49.67	16.68

* केवल पुनर्वित प्रदान करके

% केवल सीधी सहायता द्वारा

Lathi-Charge by Police Personnel of the Border Security Force on the Members of the Family Residing at Ekdalia Road, Calcutta

3365. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) wheher on January 18, 1973 some police personnel of the Border Security Force illegally entered a house at Ekdalia Road, Calcutta (situated in the Southern part of Calcutta) and resorted to lathicharge;

(b) whether as a result of such lathi-charge three members of the family including one old man aged over 60 years received injuries ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(d) the action, if any, taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (d) . Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Influx of Bihari Muslims into Indian Territory

3366. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of male, female and children from Bangladesh in different jails of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and other States of the country under section 14 of the Foreigners Act;

(b) the policy of Government in regard to Bihari Muslims ; and

(c) whether Government propose to release all of them who have their properties in India and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course ;

(b) It has been the policy of the Government that all persons who had come into India after 25th March, 1971 from the areas now constituting Bangladesh have to be repatriated in due course ; and

(c) It it open to any person accused of an offence to seek release on bail.

Moratorium on Remittances of Profits by Foreign Owned Cigarette Companies

3367. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2293 on 29th November, 1972 regarding profits etc. repatriated by Foreign Tobacco and Cigarette Industries and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to nationalise the five-main foreign-owned cigarette companies or to put a moratorium on the remittances of profits, dividends etc. abroad ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under consideration by Government. However the following steps have been taken to reduce the liability on account of remittances by foreign companies:—

(1) Under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which came into effect on 1-4-1965, foreign branches and foreign majority companies are prohibited from acting as technical and management advisers or agents in the trading or commercial fields except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India.

(2) The Industrial Licensing Policy has been tightened in the case of foreign

majority companies, so that their further expansions will be restricted to those lines which are considered essential for the economic and industrial development of the country. Such expansions are generally allowed on the condition that the companies will issue additional equity to Indian Nationals so as to dilute their foreign share-holdings.

(3) A revised Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill has been introduced in the Parliament, so that the activities of foreign companies or Indian companies having foreign share holdings of 40 per cent or more will need Government approval afresh.

(4) Under remittance facilities in respect of dividends declared by 100 per cent foreign owned companies, the utilisation of reserve for dividends is now subjected to the following conditions being satisfied by the Reserve Bank of India :—

(i) That the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid up capital, whichever is more.

(ii) That the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at the commencement of the year ; and

(iii) That the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total of the paid-up capital and reserves as in (ii) above.

(5) Period of royalty agreements is now of shorter duration and the rate of royalty allowed is also lower.

Issue of licenses for manufacture of Glass Bottles in Hazaribagh

3368. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 2294 on 29th November, 1972 regarding issue of licences for manufacture of glass Bottles in Hazaribagh and state :

(a) the total number of applications recommended by the Government of Bihar which are pending for grant of licences with the Union Government and the duration of pendency in each case ; and

(b) whether maximum time limit has been fixed for clearing such applications recommended by State Government and if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) So far as applications for the manufacture of Glass Bottles are concerned, there are two applications recommended by the State Government of Bihar. Of these, the Letter of Intent dated 15-4-71, granted to Shri Lalit Kumar Agarwala for establishment of a new undertaking at Dhanbad, Bihar for manufacture of 18,000 tonnes per annum of Glass Bottles has not yet been converted into a Licence, as his application dated the 11th September, 1971, for import of machinery valued at Rs. 59.58 lakhs could not be cleared by Government. This and several other applications for import of machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles involving expenditure of a large amount of foreign exchange would be reviewed after a period of one year, that is early in 1974, when a clear position regardiug availability of indigenous machinery for manufacture of glass bottles would emerge. Some applications received earl er have been cleared. The other application recommended by the State Government is dated the 12th October, 1972, from the Bihar Industrial Development Corporation for establishing a new unit for the manufacture of Glass Bottles with a capacity of 24,000 tonnes per annum. This application is pending for a decision on their other application for the manufacture of beer in the State, as this project would be the single largest consumer of glass bottles

(b) The procedure for dealing with the applications for licences has been streamlined with a view to ensure that applications are disposed of within a reasonable period of time. Fixed time schedules for processing of cases at various stages have also been laid down.

Tata's Memorandum on Joint Sector

3369. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri J. R. D. Tata was asked by Government to submit his views on various aspects of Industrial Development and whether the memorandum dated the 17th May, 1972 regarding Joint Sector was submitted by him in response to that request; and

(b) if so, the specific agency of Government which asked for suggestions and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). No specific request was made by Government in this regard. The Memorandum was submitted in continuation of discussions that Tata representatives had had in the ordinary course with Government on matters relating to Industrial development

"संसद् समीक्षा" लिखने के लिये नये पत्रकारों का पैनल

3370. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या "संसद् समीक्षा" लिखने के लिए हाल ही में नए पत्रकारों का एक पैनल बनाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह पैनल कब बनाया गया था और इसमें शामिल किये गये पत्रकारों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। सूची में समय समय पर और पत्रकारों को शामिल किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस समय पैनल में निम्नलिखित पत्रकार हैं :—

1. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद चतुर्वेदी
   ब्यूरो प्रमुख, आज
2. श्री आनन्द स्वरूप जैन
   ब्यूरो प्रमुख, नव भारत टाइम्स।
3. श्री नन्द किशोर त्रिखा
   विशेष संवाददाता, नव-भारत टाइम्स।
4. श्री विनोद गुप्त
   ब्यूरो प्रमुख, समाचार भारती।
5. श्री यतीन्द्र भटनागर
   ब्यूरो प्रमुख, हिन्दुस्तान।
6. श्री के० पी० श्रीवास्तव
   विशेष संवाददाता, प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया।
7. श्री ललितेश्वर प्रसाद श्रीवास्तव
   विशेष संवाददाता, नव-भारत टाइम्स
8. श्री हीरालाल चौबे
   विशेष संवाददाता, सन्मार्ग, (कलकत्ता)

9 श्री रामशकर अग्निहोत्री
ब्यूरो प्रमुख, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार

10 श्री सतीश जुगराण
विशेष सवाददाता, समाचार भारती ।

11. श्री अयोध्या प्रसाद केसरी
विशेष सवाददाता, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार ।

12. श्री विनोद मिश्र
विशेष सवाददाता, हिन्दुस्तान ।

भारतीय फिल्म कम्पनियो द्वारा विदेशो के लिए फिल्में तैयार करना

3371 **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय फिल्म कम्पनियो को विदेशो से उनकी भाषाओ से फिल्मे तैयार करने के आर्डर प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन देशो से आर्डर प्राप्त हुए हैं और फिल्मे तैयार करने का कार्य कब मे शुरु होगा । ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मत्रालय में उप-मत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) सरकार को विदेशो द्वारा फिल्मे बनाने के लिए भारतीय फिल्म कम्पनिया चालू करने के बारे में जानकारी नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

छूतछात और साम्प्रदायिकता का उन्मूलन करने में फिल्मों का योगदान

3372 **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत मे बनने वाली हर पाचवी फिल्म छुआछूत तथा साम्प्रदायिकता का उन्मूलन करने वाले विषय पर आधारित होगी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मत्रालय में उप-मत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी , नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट, पूना में प्रशिक्षित अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति

3373 **श्री हरि सिंह** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि फिल्म इन्स्टीट्यूट, पूना मे 15 फरवरी, 1973 तक कितने व्यक्तियो को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा उनमे से अनुसूचित जाति के कितने व्यक्ति थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मत्री (श्री धर्म वीर सिंह) भारतीय फिल्म तथा टेलीविजन सस्थान, पूना द्वारा अभी तक 435 व्यक्तियो को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा उनको डिप्लोमा सर्टिफिकेट प्रदान किए गए । इनमे 9 व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति के हैं । 185 विद्यार्थी आजकल प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं, जिनमे 3 अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ।

Report on Committee on Indian Standard Wagons at Asansol and Burn and Company of Howrah

3374. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Committee of Investigation appointed under Section 15 of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act to go into the affairs of Indian Standard Wagons at Asansol and Burn and Company of Howrah has finalised its work ;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the question of taking over the management of the two companies by Government; and

(c) what are the final decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c) . The report of the Investigation Committee in respect of M/s. Indian Standard Wagons Company Limited has been received recently and is presently under consideration. The Committee of Investigation which was appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of M/s. Burn and Company Limited has not yet submitted its report to Government.

Exploitation of Energy from Unconventional Sources

3375. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the electric power crisis and shortage of different energy resources in the country as compared to the project demand of electric and thermal power in the coming decades the National Committee on Science & Technology has prepared any schemes for the exploitation of energy from unconventional sources other than coal electricity and oil ; and

(b) if so, what are these unconventional sources and whether any survey as to the extent to which these sources are expected to cover the present shortfall has been made?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The NCST has set up expert committees to assess potentials in alternative sources of energy. The alternative sources are solar energy tidal power, wind mills, geothermal energy and batteries/chemical cells. These expert committees have not yet finslised their recommendations. It is envisaged that R & D on promising alternative sources of energy would be initiated during the Fifth Plan. The success of the R & D work would determine the extent to which these sources could be utilised to met specific demands.

Recruitment To C. R. P. , B. S. F And C.I.S.F. From Bihar

3376. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of appointments made in the Central Reserve Police B. S. F. and C. I. S. F. from the State of Bihar during the year 1972-73 so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The requisite information in respect of the Central Reserve Police Force and the Border Security Force is being collected.

As regards the Central Industrial Security Force, 1195 persons were recruited to the Force from Bihar during the year 1972-73 so far. Their details are as under :

Inspectors	8
Sub Inspectors	14
Asstt. Sub Inspectors	16
Head Security Guards	19
Security Guards	1106
Drivers	2
Followers	30
Total	1195

Auto Telephone Exchange in Purnea District

3377. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to establish an automatic Telephone Exchange in the District of Purnea; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 400 lines automatic telephone exchange is proposed to be installed at Purnea during 1975-76.

Post Offices with Saving Bank facilities to be opened in Purnea District in 1973

3378. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many village Post Offices with Saving Bank facilities Government propose to open in the District of Purnea during the year 1973 ; and

(b) the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 12.

(b) So far 7 such post offices have been opened at Madho Nagar, Behari, Pakri, Ramai, Taribi, Matkopa and Saraikuri. The opining of the remaining 5 post offices will depend upon the result of examination of specific proposals fulfilling the standards prescribed by the P & T Department.

S.T.D System between Patna and Purnea

3379. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Government intend providing Subscribers; Trunk Dialling system between Patna and Purnea, and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b) Purnea is at present a manual exchange. It is likely to be automatised by 1975-76 Provision of a microwave link between Katiar and Purnea during the Fifth Plan is under examination. Introduction of STD between Patna and Purnea can be considered only after the completion of these schemes.

Steps to remove imbalances in appointments of Minorities in Central Government Offices

3380. SHRI MD JAMILURRAHMAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to remove the imbalances in the matter of appointments made by the Central Government with regard to the minority communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) Article 16(1) of the Constitution provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Reservations in services under the Government have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities only under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.

The question of better representation of minority communities in Government service was discussed in a Conference of Chief Ministers held in May, 1968. It was pointed out by the then Home Minister that there was no proposal for reservations for any minority community in service. What was needed was to see that no prejudices worked against certain communities, and that proper opportunities were provided to the members of the minority communities. The Central Government have been following this policy.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Satna (M. P.)

3381. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of applications for Telephone Connections are lying pending since long in Satna (Madhya Pradesh) ;

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to the grant of new telephone connections in view of the development of the city ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the telephonic facilities are expected to be provided in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) 150 applications for new connections are present pending at Satna.

(b) and (c). 100 lines are being added to Satna exchange by the end of April, 1973. Demand notes to 87 applicants on the waiting list have already been issued aganist this additional capacity.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के पुनरुत्थान तथा विकास के लिए विशेष योजना

3383. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के पुनरुत्थान तथा विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जन जातियों के शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक विकास के लिए पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में विभिन्न उपाय किए गये हैं। अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जन जाति के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट में इन परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा दिया गया है जो समय-समय पर संसद में रखी जाती है।

(ग) पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए अनेक प्रस्ताव दिए गए हैं।

थुम्बा राकेट स्टेशन से राकेट छोड़ने के परीक्षण

3384 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या अंतरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे थुम्बा राकेट स्टेशन से राकेट छोडने के कितने परीक्षण किये गये, और

(ख) कितने परीक्षण सफल हुये और उक्त अवधि मे इन परीक्षणो पर कितना व्यय हुआ?

प्रधान मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री इलैक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों की अवधि मे थुम्बा राकेट केन्द्र से परीक्षण के लिए छोडे गये राकेटो का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है —

1-1-70 से 31-3-1972 तक छोडे गये राकेटो की संख्या . .	372
सफलतापूर्वक छोडे गये राकेटो की संख्या .	353
इन राकेटो को छोडने पर हुआ व्यय .	लगभग 94 लाख रु०

डाक-तार विभाग में हिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारी

3385 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मिली है कि दिल्ली स्थित डाक-तार विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यालयो और ईस्टर्न कोर्ट के डाक-तार तथा दूर-भाष कार्यालय की कमर्शियल शाखा मे हिन्दी भाषी कर्मचारियो तथा अन्य कर्मचारियो को हिन्दी के स्थान पर अंग्रेजी मे काम करने के लिए बाध्य किया जाता हैं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मामले से कोई जाच कराई गई है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) जी नही।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(ग) डाक-तार कर्मचारियो को जहा तक सभव हो सकता है सरकारी काम-काज मे हिंदी का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश मे डाक-तार घर

3386 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलो मे डाक-तार घरो की कुल संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 के दौरान जिलो मे कितने नये डाक-तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) मध्य प्रदेश मे विभिन्न जिलो मे जा डाकघर और सयुक्त डाक-तार घर काम कर रहे हैं उनकी सख्या नीचे दी गई है

जिले का नाम	डाकघरो की सख्या	सयुक्त डाक-तार घरो की संख्या
1	2	3
मोरेना	162	9
भिड	174	12
ग्वालियर	119	16
दतिया	57	8
शिवपुरी	106	8
गुना	92	11
टिकमगढ	115	10
छतरपुर	153	13
पन्ना	87	7
सतना	170	13
रीवा	151	14
सहडोल	135	22
सीधी	59	6
मदसौर	193	25
रतलाम	104	16
उज्जैन	123	23
शाजापुर	75	14
धार	115	23
इंदौर	122	51
देवास	73	15
खरगोन (पश्चिम निमाड़)	148	23
खडवा (पूर्वेनिमाड)	160	23
शाजापुर	141	15
राजगढ (बी० आई० पी०)	119	13
विदिशा	81	9
सिहोर	92	9
राइसेन	104	8
होशगाबाद	151	30
बेतूल	123	12
सागर	140	17
दमोह	95	5
जबलपुर	254	44
नरसिंहपुर	131	12
मडला	129	9
छिंदवाडा	162	25
शिवनी	107	12
बालाघाट	147	11
सरगुजा (अम्बिकापुर)	137	15
बिलासपुर	313	32
रायगढ	180	15
दुर्ग	261	24
रायपुर	314	27
बस्तार (जगदलपुर)	120	18
भोपाल	86	26
जोड	6080	750

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान विभिन्न जिलो में जितने डाकघर और संयक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव ह, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई हैं:—

जिले का नाम	डाकघरों की संख्या	संयुक्त डाक-तार घरो की संख्या
1	2	3
मोरेना	2	कोई नही
भिड	4	कोई नहीं
ग्वालियर	5	1
दतिया	2	कोई नही
शिवदुरी	1	कोई नही
गुना	2	कोई नही
टीकमगढ	5	1
छतरपुर	8	2
पन्ना	5	1
सतना	4	कोई नही
रीवा	6	2
शहडोल	6	2
सीधी	7	2
मंदसौर	4	कोई नही
रतलाम	3	कोई नही
उज्जैन	3	2
झबुआ	6	1
धार	3	1
इंदौर	3	1
देवास	3	1
खरगौन (पश्चिमी निमाड़)	8	2
खंडवा (पूर्वी निमाड़)	5	3
शाजापुर	4	4
राजगढ़ (बी० आई० ए०)	3	4
विदिशा	3	कोई नहीं
सिहोर	3	5
रायसेन	2	कोई नही
होशगाबाद	3	कोई नही
बैतूल	4	1
सागर	3	कोई नही
दमोह	3	कोई नही
जबलपुर	2	1
नरसिंहपुर	1	कोई नही
मंडला	5	1
छिंदवाड़ा	3	1
शिवनी	3	1
बालाघाट	5	3
सरगूजा (अम्बिकापुर)	1	कोई नही
बिलासपुर	6	3
रायगढ	2	3
दुर्ग	4	1
रायपुर	9	2
बस्तर (जगदलपुर)	5	2
भोपाल	3	6
जोड	172	60

Increase in Chances for Appearing in I. A. S. Examination

3387. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to increase the number of chances for appearing in the I. A. S. etc. exams. from two to three with the corresponding extension of age from 24 years to 26 years; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE INISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRIRAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The number of chances a candidate can avail of for the competitive examination the IAS/IPS for and other Central Services has been increased from two to three for the 1973 examination.

National Policy on Wage, Income and Profit

3388. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANVAR :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a national policy on wage, income and profit for stable economic development in the country ; and

(b) if so, its main features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The document "Approach to the Fifth Plan" has underlined the need and importance of a consistent and integrated national policy on wages, incomes and prices subserving growth with stability and social justice. Some broad outlines of this policy have also been given in the document. The matter is under the consideration of the Government. No decision however, has been taken so far.

अगरतला में मिजो विद्रोहियों की गिरफ्तारी

3389. श्री चन्दुलाल चंद्राकार :
श्री विश्वनाथ झुन्झुनवाला :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मिजोरम पुलिस ने अगरतला में 13 मिजो विद्रोहियों को गिरफ्तार किया है;

(ख) क्या इन विद्रोहियों के पास से कुछ ऐसे हथियार मिले हैं; जिन पर संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की मार्किंग थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन): (क) से (ग)। तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED BLACKMARKETING IN FERTILISERS BY FERTILISER CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI ACHAL SINGH : (Agra): I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported blackmarketing of fertilisers by Fertilizer Corporation of India and recovery of Rs. 8000/—black money per wagon of fertilizers from dealers of Andhra Pradesh.'

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I have been in formed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited that a large number of dealers in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore had defaulted in making payments to the Corporation for the fertilizers supplied to them. Since the amounts were outstanding for a long time, Director (Production and Marketing) of the Corporation asked the officers concerned to explore possible ways of recovering these outstandings. In this connection, it seems that a procedure was envolved in the 2nd week of October 1972, according to which the Corporation could issue ammonium sulphate or ammonium sulphate

[Sh i D. K. Borooah]

nitrate from the Sindri Fertilizer Factory to a defaulting dealer, provided he liquidated simultaneously his outstandings or a part thereof at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per wagon for ammonium sulphate and Rs, 1,500 or 1,200 per wagon for ammonium sulphate nitrate supplied to Andhra pradesh and Mysore respectively. However, in cases where a defaulting dealer was no longer in the fertilizer business or was not in a position to liquidate the outstandings, an alternative procedure seems to have been also evolved. According to this alternative, supplies could be made to any other dealer who offered to liquidate such outstandings of a defaulting dealer. In such cases, both the defaulting dealer and the dealer receiving supplies under this arrangement would have to convey their consent in writing.

Even while this procedure was being examined from legal and financial angles realisations of the outstandings seems to have been begun and a sum of about Rs. 13 lakhs was thus realised. This amount is being held in the suspense account. The nature of such transactions came to the notice of the management in December 1972 and enquiries were initiated on the basis of which directions were also issued to the officers concerned to stop such transactions forthwith. Thereafter, the management decided to refer the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for full investigations on the 24th of February, 1973 and the matter is now under investigation by the Bureau, Pending enquiry by the C. B. I., Director (Production and Marketing) and General Manager, Trombay have been asked to proceed on leave initially for a period of two months. This they have done. Similarly the Marketing Manager, Trombay has also proceeded on leave. The Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to indicate whether, for purposes of facilitating the enquiry, some other officers concerned with these transactions should also be asked to proceed on leave.

Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the reply. It is a bogus one. I wish to State that Fertilizer Dealerships were given throughout India on personal commission basis to conspicuous parties and consequently Rs. 1.75 crore went in *BAD DEBT*. They could not recover the amount as a heavy share in black marketing was being taken by directors. Dealers refused to pay arrears as they were already over taxed by Directors. Hence the 'Trio' of Director decided to increase the rate of black marketing so as to also cover bad debt from a portion of earned black money. For this can brand of fertilizers were supplied to such banned states where black marketing margin was high. Despatch of ammonium Sulphate and Ammonium Sulphate nitrate Fertilizers was banned from Bihar to South under Essential Commodites Act. Violating this, fertilizers were supplied to dealers in Andhra, Mysore and Orrisa charging 8 thousand black money on each wagon of fertilizers. Black marketing rate were prevailing at a margin of extra 12 thousand.

Same game was played in supply of Urea and CAN fertilizers and black marketing was done in U.P. Assam, Bengal, Bihar, M. P., Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, etc.

Half the amount Rs. 4 thousand of black money of 8 thousand was directed to be adjusted against Bad Debt to Rs. 1·75 crores. It went on silently and within months bad debts to tune of Rs. 1.75 crores were brought down to Rs. 35 lakhs. In other Units, Finance Managers did not object to it and cooperated with Directors.

However, Trombay Unit Finance Manager (Shri U. R. Padmanabhan) refused to adjust black money against bad debts and consequently a suspense account of Rs. 20

lakhs accumulated in Trombay. In the meantime Director-Marketing, and General Manager Trombay were pressurising Finance Manager Trombay to do bungling with suspense account, Government received the complaints of black marketing and CBI caught some documents. However, Managing Director, Marketing Director and Finance Director succeeded in destroying vital documents showing their connivance and are trying to shift the burden on officers of Marketing Department

If Government would have conducted an All India wide raid on all Marketing Offices, of FCI the entire documents would have been caught However, Managing Director has escaped from proceeding on leave, now he is convening meetings of Marketing officers along with Documents, and entire evidences are being destroyed

Finance Director *vide* his order dated 25-2-1973 has removed Shri Padmanabhan, Finance Manager, Trombay from charge of finances of Trombay Marketing.

Managing Director has entered into contracts worth crores with third rate foreign companies like Montecatini Edison (ignoring World famous companies like Toyo, CCA etc.) and has collected crores of rupees in foreign banks. This is the reason FCI projects Durgapur, Barauni, Cochin etc. are not being commissioned after lapse of 5 years.

Since they have done bungling in every field they wish to set their collaborators on key posts to hide their deeds for ever This is the reason they are not posting Government approved General Managers. However, rejected corrupt officers are continuing General Managers. Since Managing Director has done bunglings worth crores in Planning and Development Division, the Project Division of FCI, he wants to make his Collaborator its General Manager though this fellow has been rejected no fewer than 3 times by Empanelment Board. For saving their skin, they always given threat of 'Enbloc resignation' and unfortunately Government has yielded before them. The Board of Directors is full of their puppets and they are destroying the entire Corporation.

The All India Officers Federation of Fertilizer Corporation has been constantly trying to save the Corporation from total destruction. But Managing Director, instead of recognizing it, is trying his best to sabotage it and turn out its office bearers.

There is nothing like Personnel Policy in FCI. Collaborators are promoted even within 6 months while honest officers are hanging in the grade from 5 to 8 years. Recruitment and Promotion Rules are violated every day and puppets are being brought on high positions in already overstaffed FCI.

There is every sort of bungling in Finances, Marketing expenses, during black marketing year, worth Rs 5 crores have been offered for adjustment during coming years to show profit in balance sheets Revenue expenditures worth lakhs are being capitalised, While FCI Directors officially consume wine worth Rs 2 lakhs every year. Government must take responsibility for fertilizer famine and doing and promoting black marketing. FCI Managing Director, Marketing Director and Finance Director, and General Manager P & D must be prosecuted under Defence of India Rules and immediately arrested

If Minister sincerely wishes to reconstruct FCI, the 'Trio' of Directors including Acting Rejected General Manager of P & D Division will have to be relieved of their Portfolios immediately and all bunglings in matters of posting and promotions will have to be set right

FCI needs an emergent drastic overhaul ignoring external pressures.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : The hon. member has raised a very important point. The price of a wagon of sulphate of ammonia is Rs. 11,000. On that, they charged a premium of Rs. 4,000. that is to say.

[Shri [D. K. Borooah]
the cultivator would have to pay instead of Rs. 11,000, Rs. 15,000 Similarly for nitrate also, the price of which is about Rs 13,000 per wagon, they were charged Rs 1500 for Andhra and Rs. 1200 for Mysore All this money would have to come from the pocket of the cultivator It is a very wrong thing to do

AN HON MEMBER Without receipt.

SHRI D K BOROOAH Whatever it is It is a very wrong thing to do

SHRI P VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal) In order to cover up their old acts of commission and omission

SHRI D K BOROOAH I know All this will form part of the inquiry to be held by the C B I

There are other matters also raised by the hon member today and by another hon member yesterday They are being looked into, not related to this case but to other complaints, they are being looked into by a departmental inquiry which is being held and I hope before long we will be able to come to some decision

SHRI R. S PANDEY (Ranandgaon) It is a very serious matter

MR. SPEAKER . Order, order I do not allow it. The Minister may ignore it

SHRI D. K BOROOAH The matter has gone to the CBI and they have been asked to submit a report

(Interruptions)

SHRI D K. BOROOAH : I have already taken firm measures in this matter, and I propose to take the firmest measures.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह वही स्टैटमेंट है जो सेठ साहब ने पढ़ा था यह आप का अलग है ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) मेरा स्टेटमेंट अलग है ।

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, since we have no occasion to participate in this, I would only request you to permit us to have a discussion on this matter, because there are many, many people highly placed officers, who are involved and to cover up t eir sets of commission and omission they have encouraged unscrupulous people I want a discussion to be allowed on the floor of this House, so that many facts could be brought to the notice of the House

MR SPEAKER You cannot intervene because only those members whose names are on the list are called upon to speak I you want a discussion, you may write to me and I will consider *(Interruption)* I am told that the Demands of the Ministry are already coming Now, Shri R P Yadav

SHRI R P YADAV Firstly, I will deal with the doings and promoting of blackmarketing in the Fertiliser Corporation of India during 1971-1973 by the managing director, the marketing director and the finance director These thre directors came to power in September, 1970 by a manipulation and since then, they had been making money in projects, contracts and fertiliser marketing On the 18th February, 1973 the C.B I. raided their houses and offices and caught the documents revealing blackmarketing fertilisers on an all-India level.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, I will not allow you to read That was only an exception made.

SHRI R P. YADAV : The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Shri D. K. Barooah, who is a good man, of course—

AN HON. MEMBER : So far.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: —took a bold step and ordered an enquiry, against the

persons. He had asked the managing director to proceed on forced leave, (*interruption*) but he has managed to stay in office I would request the hon Member that he should again ask the gentleman to go on forced leave

SHRI D K BAROOAH *rose*—

MR SPEAKER Please do not interrupt Let him finish

SHRI R P YADAV: The managing director entered into contracts worth crores of rupees with third rate foreign companies ignoring the world-famous companies like Toy and UCA, etc of Japan The Government must take proper and strong action against the deliberate fertiliser famine and against the doings and promoting of blackmarketing The FCI managing director, the marketing director and the finance director must be prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules and immediately arrested If the Minister wishes to reconstruct the FCI, the trio of these directors including the acting, rejected General Manager of the P&D Division will have to be relieved of their duties forthwith

Sir, this trio is a big bungler and trying to save their skin by asking the help of reactionaries like Baburao Patel who, in his *Mother India*, continuously from December to February issues, has rebuked the P M and supported these corrupt trio by saying—I would just quote a few lines

In one of these issues, amongst several other things, this Baburao Patel says

> "Several top officials of the Fertiliser Corporation have submitted their resignations They do not like to work for the Government that does not trust them and that raids their homes on groundless suspicion and asks the CBI to investigate their credentials. Most of these persons are highly qualified, technical men, with doctrates of foreign universities. They have jobs waiting for them in America."

This is important. It is said that they have got jobs waiting for them in America.

> "But they have been working in India a a considerable personal sacrifice so that their motherland may get the benefit of their special knowledge and experience"

In January issue he says,

> "No one wants to serve under the present widow's Government No one feels secure No one is happy No one is respected From one end to the other it is all politics and nepotism"

MR SPEAKER · Under the rules, you cannot read from a paper

SHRI R. P YADAV I would appeal to the Government to take immediate steps against this reactionary paper It should be banned.

What is the account of Suspense Account of Rs 13 lakhs lying down at Trombay credit ? Is it not black money ? If so, who is responsible for it and why the Managing Director, Finance Director and Marketing Director are not being arrested under the Defence of India Rules for doing and promoting blackmarketing of fertiliser at all-India level ?

May I know whether Rs 4000 to 8000 extra money was taken from dealers of Andhra, Mysore and Orissa etc, on each wagon of fertilizer ? May I know whether this promoted heavy blackmarketing making a wagon of fertilisers originally costing Rs. 12000 to be sold for Rs 24000, and whether this created fertiliser famine in some States also ? Why is the Managing Director of FCI not being suspended ?

MR SPEAKER · You have seen others speaking on calling attention notices every day. Do they do like this ? Why don't you come prepared ? Why should you read the papers ? Don't make it a practice I am sorry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. P. YADAV : May I know whether this Marketing Director was also charged by former Chairman and Managing Director of F C I for bungling in sale of Methonal and other fishy deals ? If so what action has been taken against them ?

May I know whether black-marketing of fertilisers has been going on since 1971 in spite of repeated warnings from MPs ? If so, what action Government is taking in the regard ?

SHRI D K. BOROOAH : The hon. Member told the House that the amount collected in the suspense account is Rs. 20 lakhs. it is only Rs. 13 lakhs, to be precis Rs. 12 86 lakhs. So far as blackmarketing is concerned, the price of fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia and nitrate, has gone up. This is the subject-matter of CBI investigation. So, I would not like to prejudice the investigation by giving my views at this moment. Certainly, we will ask the CBI to expedite the investigation as much as possible In this particular case, it was done with the knowledge of the Marketing Director and not the Managing Director. The General Manager also knew about it. Because they are in the know of if they were asked to go on leave to facilatate the investigation .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : Is the CBI inquiry a judicial inquiry to make it *sub judice* ?

SHRI D.K. BOROOAH I do not like to prejudice or influence the inquiry. Let the CBI make their own inquiry. On the receipt of their report we will take all the necessary measures. There is no complaint against the Managing Director. In fact, it was the Managing Director and Chairman who requested the CBI to take charge of this case.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज) : सर, मोहतरम, आप की इजाजत से मैंने जो कुछ डेटा कलेक्ट किया है उस को माननीय मंत्री जी को दूंगा, लेकिन अपनी चन्द बातें कहने के बाद ।

कल मेरे और श्री यादव के सवालों के जो जवाब दिये गये उन को सुन कर एक हद तक इत्मीनान हुआ कि हमारे मोहतरम वजीर साहब ने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है । लेकिन साथ-साथ जो आज का कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन है वह भी बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट है, इस माने में कि अगर रुपया ले कर, और या 2 रुपये ले कर नहीं, 8-8 हजार रुपये ले कर किसी डीलर को वैगन दिया जाये तो इस का काफी खराब असर होता है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद गौर करें कि किसानों पर इस का नया बुरा असर और बोझ पड सकता है ।

कल के जवाब में और आज के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने साफ तौर से कहा है कि 13 लाख रुपया सस्पेंस आकाउंट में है, जोकि मेरी राय में कुछ और ज्यादा है—मोहतरम मंत्री जी मुझे करेक्ट करेंगे, अगर मैंने गलत कहा हो—मैं समझता हूं कि इस से कुछ ज्यादा ही रकम निकलेगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह कम बड़ा जुर्म है कि 13 लाख रुपये का गोलमाल हुआ ।

दूसरी बात यह कि यूरिया के साथ यही हुआ, जिस को भारत सरकार ने बिहार से बाहर जाना बैन किया हुआ है, एसेन्शल कमोडिटी ऐक्ट के अन्दर, लेकिन सारे कानून को तोड कर उस को आंध्र, उडीसा और मैसूर में भेजा गया है । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून को तोडने की क्या वजह थी ? साफ यह वजह नजर आ रही है कि रुपये ले कर कानून की हत्या की गई, कानून को तोड़ा गया ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे लायक दोस्त ने ठीक कहा है । मैं ठाकुर के खिलाफ को देने के मूड में नहीं हूं । मैं श्री अफीटिएर्स का खिलाफ देने के मूड में हूं । आप जरा मुलाहिजा फरमायें,

एक तो चोरी उस पर सीनाजोरी। बलूराव पटेल को दोस्त बनाया गया। उन से गन्दी गन्दी बातों को निकलवाया गया, और अब धमकी देते हैं कि अमरीका चले जायेंगे। हम उन को अमरीका तो जाने देंगे, लेकिन कानून की जंजीर पहना कर।

आप ने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि सी आई ए का बड़ा जोर आज कल भारत में चल रहा है। क्या इस का यह नतीजा नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि इसी किस्म के लोग जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक हायरार्की के अन्दर हैं, सी आई ए के एजेंट है? मुल्क के गद्दार है? देशद्रोही है? जब उन के ऊपर 13 लाख रुपये बतलाया गया है तब क्यों न उन को डी आई आर के अन्दर अरेस्ट किया जाय और सस्पेंड किया जाये? इसके अलावा हर शख्स को मालूम है कि बिहार के साथ साथ स्पीकर साहब आपके स्टेट जिस को हम लोग गल्ले का भंडार कहते हैं वहां भी यूरिया के मुताल्लिक इसी किस्म का नंगा नाच हुआ है। मिनिस्टर ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे यही पता चलता है कि इसी किस्म का नंगा नाच हुआ है। आपका स्टेट भारत के बहुत से प्रान्तों को खिलाता है उसके साथ भी ऐसा किया जाएगा तो कितने गरीब लोगों की जान जाएगी अगर गल्ला नहीं रहेगा, इसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते है। इस सब का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गल्ला इम्पोर्ट करने की नौबत आ गई है और मुल्क को गल्ला इम्पोर्ट करने पर मजबूर होना पड़ गया है। इस वास्ते मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि मि० चक्रवर्ती, मि० घोष और मि० अग्रवाल इनको तुरन्त सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया? ये आफिस में मौजूद रहेंगे तो जरूर ही कागजों के साथ टैम्पर करेंगे और कर रहे हैं और सी बी आई के काम में बाधा डाल रहे हैं।

आपने कहा है कि दो महीने के लिए इनको छुट्टी दी गई है। यह मेहरबानी क्यों की गई है? जबकि सामने तेरह लाख का गोलमाल है। उनको सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया और छुट्टी दो गई होती तो तब तक के लिए क्यों नहीं दी गई जब तक कि इनवैस्टीगेशन कम्प्लीट नहीं हो जाती? फोर्स्ड लीव कहिये या सस्पेंशन कहिये उनको आफिस से बाहर रखें ताकि कागजों का गोलमाल वे न कर सकें, टैम्पर न कर सकें, एवीडेंस जो होने जा रहा है उस में किसी प्रकार की बाधा पैदा न होने पाए।

आप इस किस्म की इनक्वायरी चाहे सी बी आई के जरिये करवाएं या हाई कोर्ट के किसी जज की मार्फत लेकिन भारत के सारे प्रान्तों में यह होनी चाहिये और आपको पता लगना चाहिये कि कितना गोलमाल हुआ है, कितना करप्शन, कितना नैपोटिज्म और कितनी बदउनवानियां हुई है। इसलिए मैं इस पर जोर देता हूं कि आप देखें कि हमारे जो भाई लोग सामने बैठे हुए है वे इस बात फुट फुट कर हल्ला मचाते है कि फूड पोजिशन प्रिकेरियस है और उस में से कैपिटल बना रहे है और साइकोलोजिकल एटमसफीयर स्केरसिटी का उन्होंने पैदा करने की कोशिश की है, जबकि ऐसी बात नहीं है। अगर ठीक तरह से और ठीक कीमत पर खाद दी जाती तो गरीब लोगों को और छोटे छोटे किसानों को हम राहत दे सकते थे खेती को बढ़ावा दे कर। इन तीनों सवालों का जवाब मैं चाहता हूं। थोड़ा अर्सा ही हुआ कि मिनिस्टर साहब आए है। इस अर्से में उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। उनको एक मिसाल कायम करनी चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि भारत सरकार छोटे किसानों को जो राहत दे रही है, पैसे दे रही उसका दुरुपयोग न हो। फर्टिलाइजर गरीब और छोटे किसानों को नहीं मिल रहा है। लेकिन पैसे बन रहे हैं इन लोगों के जो इस काम में लगे हैं और जिन के पैसे स्विटजरलैंड के, जनेवा के बैंकों में जमा हो रहे हैं।

श्री वेंकटा बरुआ : मैम्बर साहब ने जो फरमाया है उस में यह बात सही है कि किसानों को काफी तकलीफ हुई है क्योंकि खाद के दाम बढ़ गए। इसलिए इस बारे में हमने काफी दिलचस्पी ली और जितनी जल्दी कार्रवाई हम कर सकते थे की।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दो महीने के लिए इन लोगों को छुट्टी जाने के लिए इसलिए कहा क्योंकि हमारा खयाल है कि दो महीने के भीतर ही सी बी आई की रिपोर्ट हमें मिल जाएगी, प्राविजनल रिपोर्ट। उसके बाद वे लोग कहेंगे कि और इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये, उनको छुट्टी और जाना चाहिये तो भेज देंगे। कोई मुश्किल नही है।

इण्टरप्शज

Mr. SPEAKER : This is not for all the time.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान: इतनी टाप पोजिशन से कोई अपनी तबीयत से नहीं जाएगा।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن گنج) - صدر محترم - آپ کی اجازت سے میں نے جو کچھ ڈولیکٹ کیا ہے اس کو مانیہ منتری جی کو دوہرا لیکن اپنی چند باتیں کہنے کے بعد -

کل میرے اور شری یادو کے سوالوں کے جواب میں جو جواب دیئے گئے ان کو مجھے سن کر ایک حد تک اطمینان ہوا کہ ہمارے محترم وزیر صاحب نے ایک اچھا قدم اٹھایا ہے- لیکن ساتھ ساتھ جو آج کا کالنگ اٹینشن موشن ہے وہ بھی بڑا امپورٹینٹ ہے - اس معنی میں اگر روپیہ لیکر - ایک یا دو روپیہ لیکر نہیں - آٹھ آٹھ ہزار روپئے لیکر کسی ڈیلر کو ویگن دیا جائے تو اس کا کافی خراب اثر ہوتا ہے ادھیکش مہودے - آپ خود غور کریں کہ کسانوں پر اس کا کیا برا اثر اور بوجھ پڑ سکتا ہے -

کل کے جواب میں اور آج کے جواب میں منتری مہودے نے صاف طور سے کہا ہے کہ ۱۳ لاکھ روپیہ سسپنس اکاونٹس میں ہے - جو کہ میری رائے میں کچھ اور زیادہ ہے - محترم منتری جی مجھے کوریکٹ کریںگے اگر میں نے غلط کہا ہو ہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سے کچھ زیادہ ہی رقم نکلے گی - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ کم بڑا جرم ہے کہ ۱۳ لاکھ روپے کا گول مال ہوا ہے -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ بودیا کے ساتھ یہی ہوا ہ جس کو بہارت سرکار نے بہار سے باہر جانا بین کیا ہوا ہے - اسینشل کو موڈیفیز ایکٹ کے اندر - لیکن سارے قانون کو توڑ کر اس کو اندھرا - اڑیسہ اور میسور میں بھیجا گیا ہے - میں منتری جی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس قانون کو توڑنے کی کیا وجہ تھی - صاف یہ وجہ نظر آ رہی ہے کہ روپے لیکر قانون کی ہتیا کی گئی - قانون کو توڑا گیا -

جواب دیا ہے اس سے یہی پتہ چلتا ہے کہ اس قسم کا بلیک ناچ ہوا ہے - آپ کا سنیمت بھارت بہت سے پرانتوں کا کھلونا ہے اس کے ساتھ بھی ایسا کیا جائیگا - تو اتنے غریب لوگوں کی جان جائیگی اور غلہ نہیں رہے گا - اس کا اندازہ آپ لگا سکتے ہیں اس سب کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا ہے کہ غلہ امپورٹ کرنے کی نوبت آ گئی ہے - ملک کو غلہ امپورٹ کرنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑ گیا ہے - اس واسطے میرا پہلا سوال یہ ہے کہ مسٹر چکر ورتی مسٹر گھوش اور مسٹر اگروال ان کو ٹرانسفر سسپینڈ کیوں نہیں کیا گیا - یہ افسر میں موجود رہتے تو ضروری کاغذوں کے ساتھ ٹیمپر کرینگے اور کر رہے ہیں اور سی بی آئی کے کاموں میں بادا ڈال رہے ہیں -

آپ نے کہا ہے کہ دو مہینے کے لئے ان کو چھٹی دے دی گئی ہے - یہ مہربانی کیوں کی گئی ہے - جب کہ آپ کے سامنے ۱۳ لاکھ کا گھپلا سال ہے ، ان کو سسپینڈ کیوں نہیں کیا گیا - اور چھٹی ہی دی گئی ہوتی تو تب تک کے لئے کیوں نہیں دی گئی جبتک کہ انوسٹیگیشن کمپلیٹ نہیں ہو جاتی - وہ فورسڈ لیو ہے کہئے یا سسپینشن کہئے - ان کو آفس سے باہر آپ رکھیں تاکہ کاغذوں کا گھپلا نہ کر سکیں -

تیسری بات میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میرے لائق دوست نے ٹرانیو کہا ہے - میں ٹرانیو کے خطاب کو دینے کے موڈ میں نہیں ہوں - میں تھری مسکیٹیرز کا خطاب دینے کے موڈ میں ہوں - آپ ذرا ملاحظہ فرمائیں - ایک تو جوری اس پر سینہ زوری - بابو زاؤ پٹیل کو دوست بنایا گیا - ان سے گندی گندی باتوں کو نکلوایا گیا ہے - اور اب دھمکی دیتے ہیں کہ امریکہ چلے جائیں گے - ہم ان کو امریکہ تو جانے دینگے لیکن قانون کی زنجیر پہنا کر -

آپ نے اخباروں میں دیکھا ہوگا کہ سی آئی اے کا بڑا زور اج کل بھارت میں چل رہا ہے - کیا اس کا یہ نتیجہ نہیں نکالا جا سکتا کہ اس قسم کے لوگ جو بیوروکریٹک ہرا کی کے اندر ہیں - سی آئی اے کے ایجنٹ ہیں - ملک کے غدار ہیں - دیش دروہی ہیں - جب ان کے اوپر ۱۳ لاکھ بتلایا گیا ہے تب کیوں نہ ان کو سی آئی آر کے اندر انویسٹ کیا جائے اور سسپینڈ کیا جائے - اس کے علاوہ ہر شخص کو معلوم ہے کہ بہار کے ساتھ ساتھ سہکر صاحب آپ کے سنیمت جس کو ہم لوگ غلے کا بھنڈار کہتے ہیں وہاں بھی یوریا کے متعلق اس قسم کا بلیک ناچ ہوا ہے - منسٹر نے جو

دے رہی ہے - پہلے دے رہی ہے اس کا سس ہوز نہ ہو - فرٹیلائزر غریب اور چھوٹے کسانوں کو نہیں مل رہا ہے - لیکن پیسے بن رہے ہیں ان لوگوں کے جو اس کام میں لگے ہیں - اور جن کے پیسے سویٹزر لینڈ کے - جاپان کے بینکوں میں جمع ہو رہے ہیں -

شری دیو کانت برووا - میر صاحب نے جو فرمایا ہے اس میں یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ کسانوں کو کافی تکلیف ہوئی ہے کیونکہ کھاد کے دام بڑھ گئے اس بارے میں ہم نے کافی دلچسپی لی اور جتنی جلدی کارروائی ہم کر سکتے تھے کی-

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ دو مہینے کے لئے ان لوگوں کو چھٹی جانے کے لئے اس لئے کہا کیونکہ ہمارا خیال ہے کہ دو مہینوں کے اندر ہی سی بی آئی کی رپورٹ ہمیں مل جائے گی - پروویژنل رپورٹ اس کے بعد وہ لوگ چھٹکے کہ اور انکوائری ہونی چاہئے - ان کو چھٹی اور جانا چاہئے تو بھیج دینگے ہ کوئی مشکل نہیں ہے -

MR. SPEAKER: This is not for all the time

شری محمد جمیل الرحمان - اتنی ٹائم پوزیشن سے کوئی اچھی طمعیت سے نہیں جائیگا -]

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

ٹھہر نہ کر سکیں - ابوبڈیلس جو ہونے جا رہا ہے اس میں کسی پوکار کی بادہ پیدا نہ ہونے پائے - آپ کس قسم کی انکوائری چاہیں سی بی آئی کے ذریہ کروائیں یا ہائی کورٹ کے کسی جج کی معرفت لیکن بھارت کے سارے پرانتوں میں یہ ہونی چاہئے - اور آپ کو پتا لگانا چاہئے کہ کتنا گول مال ہوا ہے - کتنا کرپشن کتنا نیپوٹیزم اور کتنی بدعنوانیاں ہوئی ہیں - اس لئے میں اس پر زور دیتا ہوں کہ آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ہمارے جو بھائی لوگ سامنے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ اس قدر فوڈ فوڈ کا ہلہ مچاتے ہیں کہ فوڈ پوزیشن پرکھریس ہے اور اس میں سے کیپٹل بنا رہے ہیں اور ایک سائیکلوجیکل ایٹموسفیر سکیو سٹی کا انہوں نے پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے - جبکہ ایسی بات نہیں ہے - اگر ٹھیک طرح سے اور ٹھیک قیمت پر کھاد دی جاتی تو غریب لوگوں کو اور چھوٹے کسانوں کو ہم واقعت دے سکتے تھے - کھیتی کو بڑھاوا دے کر - ان تمام سوالوں کا جواب میں چاہتا ہوں - تھوڑا عرصہ ہی ہوا کہ منسٹر صاحب آئے ہیں - اس عرصہ میں انہوں نے اچھا کام کیا ہے - ان کو ایک مثال قائم کرنی چاہیئے اور دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ بھارت چھوٹے کسانوں کو جو واقعت

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: 'May' is always 'must'. In this case, we have asked them to go on leave. They have gone on leave....

मिनिस्टर जब "में" कहता है तो इसका मतलब होता है "मस्ट" ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In a *prima facie* case, why are the officers not suspended ? Why are they asked tofgo on leave ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : It is not a *prima facie* case.

May be something more may come out, something more illegal, more unlawful may come out..(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Borooah, may offer you my humble advice ? Please be very cautious. I have already many headaches like privilege motions, inaccurate statements, etc. Please be very cautious. Only a few words.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Do you send cases to CBI on mere suspicion—may I ask ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : There is some confusion in the statement of the Minister..

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself are confused.. (*Interruptions*). No, please. The rules are that only the members whose names are on the list can ask questions and they have asked.

No other members can ask questions without my permission and I cannot give my permission to a member whose name is not on the list.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH : I have listened to the hon. Member and the complaints that have been made. As I said, this particular question relates to an investigation regarding this suspense account and black-marketing of fertilisers,charging Rs.4000..(*Interruptions*). It may be Rs. 8000, we do not know. But the facts on the record show that certainly they have accepted a premium of Rs. 4000 per wagon of fertilisers. Therefore, this is being looked into. I am sure when full facts come before us, then we will take firm action .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is is the *prima facie* suspicion ?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि इट इज ए गोल्डन की टू एग्रिकलचरल प्रोग्रेस । बाकी मैम्बर तो बात में सवाल पूछते हैं लेकिन मैं पहले पूछ लेना चाहता हूं । क्या यह वही फर्टिलाइजर है जिस के बारे में यह लोकोक्ति है, लोग गाना गाते और सुनते थकते नहीं हैं ? हिन्दुस्तान का फर्टिलाइजर और एफ सी आई रोगग्रस्त हैं । यह एक रोगग्रस्त सैनिक हैं और इसको आप युद्ध क्षेत्र में भी भेजना चाहते हैं । तात्पर्य यह है कि हम ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन लाना चाहते हैं फर्टिलाइजर की मार्फत । लेकिन इसकी कहानी अभी आपने माननीय सदस्यों से सुन ली है । हिन्दुस्तान में फर्टिलाइज़र की खपत विश्व में सब से कम हैं । आपको मालूम ही होगा कि बैल्जियम में प्रति हैक्टर 285 के जी इसकी खपत है, जापान में 270 के जी और हिन्दुस्तान और ताइवन में 240 के जी प्रति हैक्टर । आपको सुन कर हैरानी होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में मात्र 4.6 के जी पर हैक्टर ही फर्टिलाइजर की खपत है । और सुनिये । उस पर टैक्सों का बोझ लदा हुआ हैं । विश्व में कहीं भी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न करें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मैं पृष्ठभूमि बता रहा हूं । प्रश्न मैंने पहले भी किया और बाद में भी कर रहा हूं । मैं एक मौलिक

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं। आपको बुरा लगता है तो बैठ जाता हूं। मौलिक प्रश्न फर्टिलाइजर की स्थिति का है। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। अगर कृषि सुधार नहीं हुआ और इसी तरह से हम मारे मारे फिरते रहे तो हमारे जो तखमीने हैं व धूल में मिल जाएंगे।

हमारे देश में फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स का जो बोझ है, वह विश्व में और कहीं नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं, हम जिस किसान के लिए फर्टीलाइजर का उत्पादन करते है, हम ने कभी यह कोशिश नहीं की है कि वह यह जानकारी हासिल कर सके कि फर्टिलाइजर क्या होता है, उस का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है और किस फसल के लिए किस मात्रा में फर्टीलाइजर का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। यह स्थिति है हमारे यहां फर्टीलाइजर की।

अब फर्टीलाइजर पर दोहरी मार पड़ रही है और वह यह है कि एफ० सी० आई० के बड़े-बड़े पदाधिकारी बहुत तरह की गड़बड़ियां करते है। वे ऐसी चाल चलते हैं, जिससे इसके उत्पादन में व्यवधान पैदा हो और इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि हो। वे इससे अपना उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है, उन लोगों ने लाखों करोड़ों रुपये बना लिये हैं। जहां फर्टीलाइजर के उत्पादन के लिये जरूरी सामान के निमित्त हमें विदेशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ता है, वहां एफ० सी० आई० के पदाधिकारी विदेशों में भी ऐसी दुर्बल और कमजोर फर्मों से कान्ट्रैक्ट करते हैं, जो हमें खराब सामान देती हैं और उसका नतीजा हमें भुगतना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही नही है।

जब कोई केस सी० बी० आई० को रेफर किया जाता है, तो वह प्राइमा-फैशी केस मान लिया जाता है। मालूम होता है कि इस मामले में दाल में कुछ काला है। इसी-लिये केस सी० बी० आई० को रेफर किया गया। लेकिन जब यह केस सी० बी० आई० को रेफर कर दिया गया, तो फिर छुटटी की बात क्यों उठी? उस अधिकारी का ससपेंशन क्यों नहीं किया गया? यह एक मौलिक प्रश्न, फंडामेंटल इस्यू है, जिसे मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिये। वह छुटटी के दौरान भी, अभी भी, अपने अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियो को बुलाता है, उनके साथ बैठकें करता है और ऐसी ऐसी साजिशें करता है, जिससे सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वारी में व्यवधान पैदा हो। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नही है।

क्या आन्ध्र मे फर्टीलाइजर की आपूर्ति एसेंशल कामोडिटीज एक्ट के खिलाफ नही की गई है? क्या दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी फर्टी-लाइजर की आपूर्ति में गड़बड़-घोटाला नही हुआ है? मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि दुर्गापुर, बरौनी और कोचीन के नये प्रोजेक्टस का पांच वर्ष के बाद भी कमीशन न होने के पीछे अधिकारियों की ओर से किया गया कोई षड़यंत्र तो नही है?

आल-इण्डिया आफिसर्स फेडरेशन आफ फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन एक ऐसी सस्था है, जो एफ० सी० आई० में निर्मलता लाना चाहती है। मगर उस संस्था के साथ क्या व्यवहार हो रहा है? जहां और संस्थाओं को मान्यता मिल रही है, वहां इस संस्था को नहीं मिल रही है, क्योंकि उसका इरादा बिल्कुल पाक और निर्मल है। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है?

देश में फर्टीलाइजर का फैमिन, अकाल, है और इस सम्बन्ध में भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला है। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस प्रश्न का जवाब "हां" में देते हैं, तो प्रश्न यह है कि यह भ्रष्टाचार कब तक चलता रहेगा। यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय नये हैं, किन्तु उनकी बुद्धि, कला और कौशल बहुत पुराने हैं। सारा देश और खासकर बिहार उनके गुणों और कला से

परिचित हैं। वह पैट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र मे दक्ष भी माने जाते हैं। इसलिये मुझे पूर्ण आशा है कि जिस तरह उन्होने दक्षता से काम शुरू किया है, उसी तरह वह इन सब बातो को ध्यान मे रखेगें और सदन के समक्ष अभी ऐसा जवाब देंगे, जिस से लोगो को यह विश्वास हो कि फर्टीलाइजर के सम्बन्ध मे जो गड-बडिया हैं, वे दूर हो जायेगी और सरकार का ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन का इरादा पूरा होगा।

श्री देव कान्त बरुआ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदस्य महोदय ने जो बताया है, उस के साथ कोई मतभेद होना सम्भव नही है। उन्होने सही सही कहा है। फर्टीलाइजर हमारे लिये बहुत जरूरी है। फर्टीलाइजर के बिना हमारी खेती की उन्नति होना सम्भव नही है। इसलिये उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह भी सही है कि इस समय फर्टीलाइजर कार्पोरेशन मे जो कमजोरिया और त्रुटिया है, उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि उसमे सुधार मेरे भाषण से नही होगा, बल्कि मेरे काम मे होगा। इस-लिये मैं अर्ज करूगा कि माननीय सदस्य मेरे काम का जरा इन्तजार करे। अभी भाषण मे कुछ कहना सम्भव नही होगा।

[ससपेंशन और जिसको फोर्स्ड लीव कहते हैं, उन दोनो का मकसद यह है कि सी० बी० आई० की एन्क्वायरी मे कोई रुकावट न हो। जब ये लोग छुट्टी पर चले गये है, तो उन के हाथ मे कोई काम-काज नही है और कागजात पर उन का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अगर सी० बी० आई० चाहे कि इस के बाद भी कोई कदम उठाये जाये, तो हम जरूर उठायेगे। लेकिन हमारा मकसद यह है कि सी० बी० आई० की एनक्वायरी मे कोई बाधा या रुकावट न हो।

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह मामला सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया ह। मै तो मजदूर क्षेत्र म काम करता हू। जब किसी मजदूर पर इस तरह का गम्भीर दोषारोपण होता है, तो अक्सर कार्पोरेशन उस को चार्ज-शीट दे कर सस्पेंड कर देता है और उस के बाद यह एनक्वायरी करता है कि वह दोष सही ह या नही। जब यह मामला सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है, तो यह स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध मे प्राइमा-फशी केस बनता है और इस मे कोई गोलमाल है। मत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि उन लोगो को छुट्टी पर भेज दिया गया हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या वह मजदूरो के लिए भी यह सिद्धान्त मान लेगे कि अगर कोई मजदूर इस तरह की हालत मे पड जायेगा, तो उस को केवल छुट्टी पर ही भेजा जायेगा।

मेरे पूर्ववक्ता सदस्य महोदय ने कहा है कि यह एक बीमार बच्चा है। मै समझता हू कि उस को बीमारी बहुत बडी है। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सिर्फ य तीन आदमी इस मे शामिल थे या इस सबध मे और भी बहुत से मामल है, जिन की छान-बीन कर के वह जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते है।

मै दो एक जानाकारी उन को दे देता हू। शायद मत्री महोदय को पता होगा कि इस समय फर्टीलाइजर कार्पोरेशन म सात जेनेरल-मैनेजर सिर्फ "एक्टिंग" है और उन को कनफर्म नही किया जा रहा है। तीन जेनेरेल-मैनेजर ऐसे है, जिन को ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है लेकिन वे अपने पदो पर बर्तमान है। एक ओ० पी० अग्रवाल साहब है, जो सिन्दरी मे प्लानिंग एड डेवेलेपमेंट डिवीजन मे जेनेरेल-मैनेजर है, दूसरे रामा-गुडम म यूनिट के जेनेरेल-मैनेजर एन्थनी है और तीसरे कोरबा के यनिट के जेनेरेल-मैनेजर चावला हैं। इन तीनों को ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज ने रिजेक्ट कर

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

दिया है और कहा है कि वे इस पद के लायक नहीं है। लेकिन उस के बाद भी वे उस पद पर बने हुए है। इस के अलावा तीन जनरल मैनेजरों को जिन को ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक ऐंटरप्राइज ने पास किया, जिन को कहा कि वे इस लायक है कि इस काम को कर सकते है, उनमें एक तो श्रीवास्तव हैं, एक सुब्रह्मण्यम है और एक आर० के० घोष है, इन तीनों को काम पर ज्वाइन ही नहीं करने दिया। तो आखिर कैसे यह कारपोरेशन चलेगा? सरकार का सारा पैसा इस में लगा है तो सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल इस पर है या नहीं यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक ऐंटरप्राइज का मतलब यही है कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में इस तरह के पदों पर जो बहालियां हों उन की छानबीन करे और जिन को वह उचित समझे वे लोग रखे जायें। तो उस की कोई बात यह मानने को तैयार नहीं है और जिस बात के लिए वह ना कहता है उस को ये करते है। तो इस तरह का अन्धा फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में कब तक चलने वाला है!

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि इस के जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं, डायरेक्टर मार्केटिंग है, वह हर तीसरे दिन आफिशियल बिजनेस से कलकत्ता जाते हैं। कलकत्ते में इन का क्या बिजनेस है पता नहीं क्यों कि मैं जानता हूं कि कलकत्ते में इन की कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं है। लेकिन हर तीसरे दिन यह कलकत्ते जाते है और आफिशियल कास्ट पर जाते है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन का क्या धन्धा वहां पर है जिस के लिए वह जाते हैं? और एक छोटी सी जानकारी मैं इस में शामिल करना चाहता हूं कि जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर साहब का तीन मंजिला मकान, बना कलकत्ते में, दो ठेकेदारों ने उसे बनाया एक जैन और एक चौहदी, तो दोनों को जो ठेका दिया गया सिन्दरी में एफ० एंड डी० के निर्माण का और नामरूप कारखाने को बनाने का, क्या मकान का खर्चा भी उस में शामिल है?

इस के अलावा और भी बहुत सी बातें है। जलीलुर्रहमान ने कहा कि सेरोटिज्म कहा करते है तो उन को शायद पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी। मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या यह बात सही है कि वे जितने डायरेक्टर लोग है इनका सारा खानदान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन में हैं और अच्छे अच्छे ओहदों पर हैं। एक उन के साले साहब है..... ..... (व्यवधान).....चक्रवर्ती साहब के साले मिस्टर दुवा हैं, वह हमेशा दिल्ली में ही बैठे रहते हैं। उन का पद शायद ऐग्रीकल्चर सुपरिटेंडेंट का या क्या पद है मैं नहीं कह सकता, उन का फार्म है सिन्दरी में और आफिस है दिल्ली में जहां वह बैठे रहते है।.... (व्यवधान) .....तो क्या यह सही है कि उन के सारे परिवार के लोग हेड आफिस में भरे हुए है और उन को रहने के लिए उन की तनख्वाह के मैक्सिमम का 40 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट दिया जाता है और जो उन के परिवार की लिस्ट में नहीं है उन को उन की बेसिक पे का 25 प्रतिशत दिया जाता है। इस के लिए दिल्ली में काफी हंगामा भी हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूं यह बात सही है क्या?

यह जो इस तरह का रवैया है इस में ये दो तीन आदमी ही नहीं बल्कि एक पूरी जमात या गिरोह जिस को कह सकते हैं, वह काम कर रहा है और सी०बी०आई० इस का कोई सोल्यूशन नहीं है। सी० बी० आई० से आप इसकी कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं करा सकते और आप को इन की भनक मालूम नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं निवेदन करूं कि सी०बी०आई० नहीं एक कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी आप इस पर बैठायें और नहीं तो एक पार्लियामेंट्री एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठायें जिससे सारे तथ्य सामने आयें। और एक बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर आप यह महसूस करते हैं कि कार-

पोरेशन इस लायक नहीं है कि वह अपना काम दक्षता से कर सके तो इस को खत्म कर दें और गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से इस का चलाए, क्या ऐसा कोई बात आप कर सकते हैं ?

श्री देवकान्त बरूआ : माननीय सदस्य पांडेय जी ने बताया कि तीन आदमी जो छुट्टी में गए हैं उन के अलावा और भी कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं तो मैंने जिस वक्त पढ़ा था उस में यह था कि :

"Similarly, the marketing Manager at Trombay has gone on leave. The Central Bureau of Investigation has been asked to indicate whether for purposes of facilitating the quiry, some other officers concerned with these transactions should be also asked to proceed on leave

जब उन का पता देंगे कि ये दूसरे आदमी भी छुट्टी में जाने चाहिए तो उन को भी छुट्टी में भेज देंगे ताकि उन को एन्कवायरी में खास सहूलियत हो। ..... (व्यवधान) .... लेबर के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। मैं लेबर भी नहीं हूं और मजदूर का नेता भी नहीं हूं। इसलिए उसके बारे में लेबर मिनिस्टर कह सकते हैं.....

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : वह कहते हैं कि लेबर के बारे में ऐसी बात आती है तो उस को सस्पेंड किया जाता है और उन को छुट्टी दे दी जाती है।

श्री देवकान्त बरूआ : यह जो उन्होंने कहा इस के बारे में मैं पूरी जांच करूंगा कि ऐसी सिमिलर सिचुएशन में क्या किया जाता है। मैं इसके बारे में जांच करूंगा।

यह जो पांडेय जी ने बताया कि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन का संगठन कमजोर है उस में खराबियां है, त्रुटियां हैं और करप्शन है तो इन के बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं इस के पुनर्संगठन के लिए। एफ० सी० आई० के पुनर्गठन के लिए हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मेरे खयाल में इसी महीने में हम इस का पूरे नए रूप में संगठन करेंगे। मैं यह इसलिए पहले नहीं कहना चाहता था क्यों कि इन के बारे में एन्कवायरी कर रहे हैं। आइन्दा एक महीने में हम इस के बारे में एक सिद्धांत बनायेंगे और उस को काम में लायेंगे (व्यवधान) ....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed any member on anything.

(*Interruptions*)

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1973-74 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-4486/73].

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (APPOINTMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Appointment by

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 69(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in library. see* No. LT-4487/73].

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (ANDHRA PRADESH EXTENSION AND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1972

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Criminal Law Amendment (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment Ordinance, 1972 Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 6 of 1972) promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the 23rd December, 1972 under provisions of article 213 (2)(*a*) of the Constitution read with clause (*c*)(*iii*) of the proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh [*Placed in library See* No. LT-4488/73].

NOTIFICATON RE. SAMASTIPUR CENTRAL SUGAR CO., LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 742(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1972 regarding management of Messrs Samastipur Central Sugar Company Limited, Samastipur, District Darbhanga (Bihar), under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-4489/73].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : On the Kothari Commission's report, I allowed a short notice question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to have a discussion on Kothari Commission report you are welcome to have it. But I am no going to allow this kind of thing every day in the House. I am not allowing this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not take the time of the House like this. There are so many subjects that are already pending. Members should realise what they are doing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, your Motion under Rule 337 is not necessary I have already accepted a Calling Attention

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

GENERAL BUDGET 1973-74—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We will now resume further discussion on the General Budget. The Finance Minister will reply at 4-45P.M.

Shri Sathe was on his legs. He will continue.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Sir, the dominent position and the stranglehold of the capitalist private sector continues on our ecconomy. In spite of our tall-talk of acquiring the 'commanding heights; even now, 86·4 per cent of the net product is produced in the private sector and over 90 per cent of the net value added to the domestic product originates outside the public sector. About 73 per cent. of the total capital employed in the corporate sector is commanded by the private sector. With about 70 per cent of the gross fixed assests in its hands, the private sector has at its disposal over 90 per cent. of the net value added, that is, the surplus value. Let us see how the income is distributed in this country ? As I have pointed out, the national income increased by 45 percent. We don't know where 29 per cent of the national income has gone because there has been a rise only of 13 per cent in the *per capita* income. My study of the figures of

he figures of the Planning Commission how these facts. Persons in this country getting less than Rs. 10 per mouth or if you take a family unit of five getting less than Rs. 50 per family per month, that comes to 25 per cent of the population, that is, 13 75 crores. Persons whose income is below Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month are 97·7 per cent people of this country. Hardly 0 3 per cent of our people, that is 16 lakhs of our population or units of family, hardly by 3·2 lakhs households, have an income above Rs. 1,000 per month.

Kindly see this, 0 3 per cent of the population holds with it Rs 1114 crores of money When we talk of reducing the gap between rich and poor, let us consider these staggering figures Where is the money of our country gone ? How many people have the purchasing power to purchase the goods in this country ?

I have tried to prepare a budget for a working family of five, an ideal family. This budget shows that even if you take the basic minimum necessities of life, it would need in today's purchasing power and costs at least Rs 382 75 per family In the ideal family of five. I take it there will be 2 adults and three children How many people in this country have an income above this amounts ? Only 0 3 per cent above and 1·1 per cent people have an income between Rs. 500 and Rs 1000 in this country

Where is all the money gone ? As I said yesterday, all this is in the form of black money, Rs. 7,000 crores as was pointed out by the Wanchoo Committee We do not know how much it has grown by now.

Has the budget tried to make any dent on this ? Where is the production of the private sector taking place, on production of which goods ? How many people can purchase the goods which are flooding the country—all these cosmetics, luxury articles, toothpastes, plastic goods, nylon goods etc. For whom are all these goods produced ? The entire money is devoted to the production of goods purchased by these higher income brackets; they are not purchased by those whose income is below Rs. 300. All these goods are for those whose income is over Rs. 300 That means the entire national wealth today is concentrated on and devoted to the production of goods to be purchased by people whose income as a family unit is in the higher brackets *i.e.*, whose income is above Rs. 1000 per month. That means our budget has failed totally in this sphere.

As I pointed out yesterday, take the assets of only 8 houses. They have increased from Rs. 1500 crores to Rs. 2000 crores Annually this increases further by 10 per cent. Yet, 10 to 20 per cent increase does not come under the Monopolies Act.

This is the basic issue I would like to know from the Finance Minister what has happened to the high ideal that he talked of I would quote from the Economic Survey, which he himself presented to the House para 285, page 87.

> "It should by now be amply clear that a well integrated policy approach is essential for reducing persistent inequalities in consumption levels from mobilising resources on a scale adequate enough to attain more rapid economic growth envisaged during the fifth Plan period The industrial licensing and other policy weapons will henceforth need to be wielded more purposefully and effectively to discourage the demand and the expansion of capacity, for manufactures which serve to meet the luxury requirements of a thin upper crust of our society"

That is, 0 3 per cent.

> "Industries producing luxury goods involve a wasteful use of the available savings and foreign exchange"

Then, they conclude by saying :

> "The task ahead is not going to be an easy one. In order to achieve accelerated economic growth in a framework of greater social justice and self-reliance it will be necessary to take many hard decisions, even though they may hurt entrenched vested interests. The stan-

dard of living is a matter of high productivity and there are no short-cut to it. In the final analysis we have to raise ourselves by our own bootstraps. However, to suggest that the task is insurmountable will be to under rate the nation's ability in will-power to work for its own prosperity."

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

I want to know where are these hard decisions? What is happening to you? The erntire budget is one—there is a saying in Urdu : वही रफ्तार बढ़ेगी, जो पहले थी वह अब भी है। Another description of the budget is, as I have shown you, the rich have grown richer, and I have shown how the national income has got concentrated in the hands of 0·3 per cent of the country's population. I have pointed this out with your own figures. What does that show? It only shows:

मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की,
अमीर बढता गया जूं जूं बजट किया

Concentration of wealth is growing. What are we doing about it? The malady is in the system. It is the capitalist system where it is inherent that capital formation will get concentrated in the hands of the few, whether you like it or not, and even they are not to blame. They are a slave of the system themselves. You, therefore, have to take those hard decisions of which you talk.

You gave the example of Bangladesh victory. Recently the Finance Minister has written an article in a Marathi magazine called *Kirloskar* where he has said—I will just give a free translation of it—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How long will that take?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is only one sentence. He says that we are determined, we are confident of our direction and our determination is further strengthened. The question is only of speed. All sections of the society want justice. Our speeds must be such as to inspire confidence in the people that we can do justice to them. And then he says that now, after getting this my overwhelming mandate from the people, we can not give excuses and even if we give, the people will not listen. This is what he said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Two minutes Therefore, I would like to know this. You have been talking of agricultural revolution. But you are going with a beggar's bowl getting milo which is cattle-feed and is mixed with *dhatura* at a cost of Rs. 80 crores in foreign exchange per million tonne. Why not give Rs. 20 crores to each State which will procure and million tonnes more ? Do this, and you will get good food in your own country from Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

I will and by saying that the regional imbalances have grown. Unemployment, in spite of five lakhs of them being promised jobs, is growing and it will be 50 lakhs with the backing and other things. Therefore, the hard decisions of controlling the consumer goods industries, the private sector, the capitalist sector, have to be taken and you you cannot evade it.

I will end by a quote from Gita. Sir, the Finance Minister is in the same predicament in which Arjun found himself. He and the others are the doubting Thomases. Let me recall what Lord Krishna advised Arjuna :

क्लैब्य मास्मगम : पार्थ ।
नैत्तत्वय्युपपद्यते ।।
क्षुद्रं हृदय दौवल्यम् ।
त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ट परंतेप ।।

Give up this un man liness. It does not become you. Rise, O' scorcher of the enemies.

Oh, the Finance Minister, you were the terror of enemies as a Defence Minister. Rise and be determined to peform your duty on this economic front as well.

श्रीमती वी० आर० सिन्धिया—ग्वालियर (मिंड) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन के सामने अपना जो

बजट प्रस्तुत किया है मेरे विचार में इस बजट के द्वारा न तो राष्ट्रीय आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति होगी और न ही ज्वलन्त समस्याओं का समाधान ही हो सकेगा। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इस बजट का उद्देश्य सामाजिक न्याय प्रदान करना और राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में स्वावलम्बन लाना, बताया है। किन्तु बजट की गहराई में हम जायें तो हमें ऐसा लगता है और वास्तविकता को देखते हुए यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस बजट के माध्यम से इन दोनों आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी। वित्त मंत्री ने इनफ्लेशन यानी मुद्रा स्फीति को स्वीकार किया है और उसे स्वीकार करते हुए जनता पर नये कर लगाने के कारण कहा है कि मुद्रा स्फीति पर काबू पाया जा सकेगा और उस पर काबू पाने का यह एक तरीका निकाला हैं। परन्तु मुझे यह कुछ असंगत दलील सरीखा लगता है, कुछ बचकाना प्रयास लगता है। इस प्रकार के बचकाने प्रयासों से एक प्रकार का आर्थिक स्थायित्व जाया जाना मुझे तो सम्भव दिखाई नहीं देता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि अपव्यय जो है, जो भ्रष्टाचार हैं, उसको रोका जाये और कृषि तथा उद्योगों दोनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये, उसे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन और इंसेंटिव दिये जायें। राष्ट्रीय पूंजी और सम्पत्ति का जो नाश हो रहा हैं, उसको रोका जाये। परन्तु प्रस्तुत बजट में मुझे कोई ऐसे उपाय किये गये हों, ऐसा नजर नहीं आता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में इस समय पांच करोड़ रुपये के अधिकृत नोट प्रचलित है और जो अनधिकृत हैं, जो जाली नोट है, उनकी भी भरमार है। कई बार एक नम्बर के दो-दो और तीन-तीन नोट भी पकड़ने में आये हैं। इन जाली नोटों के कारण आज इनफ्लेशन और बढ़ा है और इस बात की ओर कई बार शासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किये जाने के बावजूद भी इस ओर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

शासन के द्वारा राष्ट्र के ऊपर भारी भरकम 8500 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण लादा गया है। उस में और भी अधिक गत वर्ष वृद्धि की गई है, ऐसा नजर आता है। जहां पिछले साल 557 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई थी वहां अब की बार 661 करोड़ की व्यवस्था है। हर वर्ष इन ऋणों पर केवल ब्याज चुकाने में करोड़ों रुपये व्यय हो रहे हैं। अनुभवनहीन हाथों में राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों को दिया गया है जिन में होने वाले नुकसान के कारण राष्ट्रीय पूंजी दिनरात घटती जा रही है। आन्तरिक असन्तोषजनक स्थितिजन उपद्रवों के कारण राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती रहती है और एक प्रकार से उसका ह्रास होता जा रहा है। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि इस प्रकार की अदूर-दर्शितापूर्ण जो रीति नीतियां अपनाई गई हैं उन से न तो मुद्रा स्फीति पर काबू पाया जा सकेगा और न ही आर्थिक स्थायित्व ही लाया जा सकेगा और साथ ही साथ न इससे मूल्यों की वृद्धि को ही रोका जा सकेगा।

पिछले वर्ष भी जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया था और कर लगाये थे तब भी उन्होंने यही कहा था कि इन करों के लगने के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकी जा सकेगी, मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं होगी परन्तु उनका यह कथन पूरी तरह से असत्य सिद्ध हो गया है। उन्हीं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा फिर आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है कि मूल्यों में वृद्धि नहीं होगी। हम इसको कैसे मानें, किस प्रकार इस तरह की बात की आशा कर सकते हैं? देश की जनता गरीबी, बेकारी, महंगाई, और कर-भार के अभिशाप से दबी जा रही है। ऐसे समय में उसके बोझे को कम करने के बजाय फिर से 292 करोड़ रुपये के नये कर उस पर लाद कर उसकी परेशानी को और भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। 292 करोड़ के जो नये कर हैं उन में से 18 करोड़ के तो प्रत्यक्ष कर हैं और शेष सभी अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं जिन का भार सीधे तौर से सर्व साधारण पर ही पड़ने वाला है बजट में

[श्रीमती वी आर सिन्धया—ग्वालियर]

नये कर वृद्धि के जो तरीके बताये गये हैं उन तरीकों से भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों को और भी भ्रष्ट मार्ग अपनाने के नये अवसर प्राप्त होने वाले हैं।

देश की ज्वलन्त समस्याओं के समाधान में शासन पूरी तरह से असफल रहा है। 25 साल से हमें केवल आश्वासनों को ही खिलाया जा रहा है। गत आम चुनाव में भी मतदाताओं को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए बड़े लम्बे-चौड़े और लुभावने अभिवचन दिये गये थे। वे भी सब झूठे साबित हो रहे हैं। इस कारण स्वभावतः जनता में असंतोष चरम सीमा पर पहुंच चुका है। कहा जाता है कि शासन गरीबी को समाप्त कर देगा। परन्तु आज गरीबी समाप्त होने के बजाय और भी बढ गई है। 22 करोड़ से अधिक लोग ऐसे है जो गरीबी के निम्नतर स्तर से भी नीचे के स्तर पर रह कर नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं। अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई कम नहीं की गई है जैसे मेरे एक भाई ने कहा हैं वह और गहरी होती जा रही है। मंत्रीगण और दूसरे जो बड़े-बडे शासकीय अधिकारी है वे जनता का जो धन है और टैक्सों के रूप में उसकी गाढी कमाई का जो रुपया है, उसको वसूल करके उसका अपव्यय खुलेआम कर रहे हैं। महंगाई वैसे ही आसमान छ रही है। इस बजट के बाद उस में और भी अधिक वृद्धि होने की आशका हैं जिस के कारण श्रमिक वर्ग और कर्मचारी वर्ग तथा निम्न मध्यम श्रणी के लोगों के लिए रोटी और कपड़ा जटाना भी एक प्रकार से असम्भव हो जायेगा, ऐसा दिखाई देता हैं।

शासन ने बेकारों को धधा, नौकरी आदि देने का वचन दिया था परन्तु उसके जो प्रयास हैं इस ओर वे नहीं के बराबर ही है। आज देश में एक करोड़ से भी अधिक केवल शिक्षित ही बेरोजगार और मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। उन में बड़े-बड़े इंजीनियर भी हैं, बड़े-बड़े डिग्रीधारी भी हैं जो अपनी डिग्रियों को ले कर भटक रहे हैं। बहुत बड़ी संख्या ऐसे बेकारों की भी है जिन्होंने अपने नाम शासन के रोजगार दफ्तरों में नहीं लिखाए हैं। पांच लाख के लिए इस बजट में धंधा देने का प्रावधान किया गया है। किन्तु जहां करोड़ों लोग बेकार है,, वहा केवल पांच लाख लोगों को धंधा देने की बात "ऊंट के मुह में जीरा" के समान है। इसी कारण आज हमारे देश में युवा आक्रोश नजर आता है और वह घटने के बजाये गम्भीर रूप धारण कर रहा है। आज हम एक प्रकार से ज्वालामुखी के कगार पर खडे हैं। शासन को इस समस्या के समाधान का बचकाना तरीका छोड़कर व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेगे, ताकि वह बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो। जिन लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है, उन्हें जीवन-यापन के लिए बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

श्रीमती वी० आर० सिन्धिया—ग्वालियर : मैं तो अभी शुरू भी नहीं कर पाई हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the hon. Member wanted more time, then no other name should have been given from her Group.

श्रीमती वी० आर० सिन्धिया—ग्वालियर : हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 1947 से पूर्व जो स्थिति थी, उसमें आज भी कोई फर्क नजर नही आ रहा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी वसा ही अधकार है। मैं देखती हू कि वहां पर न तो यातायात के अच्छे साधन उपलब्ध कराये गये है और न शिक्षा और चिकित्सा की उचित व्यवस्था की गई है।

इसी प्रकार सिचाई का भी बयथेष्ट और पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण आज अधिकांश किसान दुखी और चिन्तित हैं। देश की आजादी के समय अल.भकर जोत वाले किसानों की संख्या 55 प्रतिशत थी, किन्तु आज वह बढ़कर 67 प्रतिशत हो गई है। शासन के द्वारा आज तक अलाभकर जोतों को

लाभकर जोतों में परिणत करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। किसानों की चिन्ताजनक और बिगड़ती हुई हालत को कैसे सुधारा जाये, इसका कोई समाधानकारक उपाय इस बजट में नजर नहीं आता है।

वित्त मंत्री ने इस बजट में छोटी सिंचाई के लिए केवल 55 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की है, जो मुझे बहुत ही अपर्याप्त नजर आती है। मैं समझती हूं कि हरित क्रान्ति और श्वेत क्रान्ति का जो सपना देखा जा रहा है, वह इस बढ़ोतरी से कतई सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। कल तक कुछ लोग हरित क्रान्ति की डींग हांक रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि अब हम देश को अन्न के विषय में इतना आत्म-निर्भर बना देंगे कि हम अन्न का निर्यात भी शुरू कर देंगे। परन्तु आज हम देख रहे हैं कि एक ही वर्षा न होने से, सूखे के कारण एक झटके से उनके सारे स्वप्न चकनाचूर हो गये हैं और वे 160 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय कर के विदेशों से बीस लाख टन अनाज मंगाने को बाध्य हो गये है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She should conclude now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am here to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. He has said in his budget speech that the government is firmly committed to accelerate economic growth in a framework of greater social justice and self reliance. For this purpose he has placed before the House four tasks.

On the first task of containing inflationary tendencies in the country he said that the distribution system should be properly channelised or rather taken over partially. In this connection, I would like to refer to the speech made by Shri Piloo Mody and Srimati Vijayaraje Scindia, and old Maharani. Shri Piloo Mody has rightly said that inflation is a crude taxation and accused the government of injecting more money into the money market. But he never mention even a word about black money which is the major reasons for the price rise. Black money which is an inevitable consequence of a capitalist economy. Unfortunately, though we are having a mixed economy, we are getting only the evils of the capitalist economy.

So far as this mixed economy continues we may not be able to control the black money or to check or to make an effort to see that black money is controlled or brought out. This is the main problem. Basically, there is something wrong. Every body is speaking about black money. Everybody is worried about black money. But, we are not able to control the black money and it is being generated more and more everyday. Mr. Piloo Mody asked ; who is eating the two chapatis The answer is ; Black Money. People who are having black money are eating the two chapatis and not the Government. This is the big problem in the country today. So far as black money is there, I believe we may not be able to control the price. This is the situation in the country.

Then, I come to food grain trade take-over The party to which the hon. Member who just spoke belongs, is going to lead an agitation in her own State. Instigating the farmers that they should demand Rs. 100 for the wheat. In a convention of foodgrain dealer ecently held in Delhi, Mr. Kirloskar, one of the big business magnates called for a hartal and said that they should not vote for the Congress. The approach is political. While on the one side, you are demanding control of prices, on the other, these people are encouraging hoarders and black-marketeers and calling for hartal and saying that they will oppose Congress and not vote for the Congress. The responsibility of the Congress towards the people is greater than votes. This has been clearly pointed out by

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the hon. Finance Minister. The Swatantra Party also has the same attitude with regard to grain trade take-over. My request to the Government is that we should not yield to the pressure of the wholesale traders and big houses.

Then, I would like to say something about the growth of monopoly houses. I do not want to say more on this because other friends have spoken about this. Still, the fact remains that about 50% of the private capital is controlled by the 75 houses. Look at the expenditure. Mr. Sathe explained this. I can elaborate. Five per cent of the population in the country is spending about Rs. 3,640 crores a year while 30% of the people is spending only Rs. 3,500 crores. These 30% people are living in the lowest strat a of society. But the 5% people are living in affluence and getting the full advantages of the so-called mixed economy which reflects only the capitalist economy. They are enjoying all the benefits of the economic growth and they are looting and exploiting the society. There is no social justice at all.

As far as the declaration of the Finance Minister is concerned, I am afraid how far he will be able to implement it. I appreciate the proposals he has made in the Budget for encouragement of investment in the backward areas. I congratulate him for the same. But, I am afraid how far he will be able to make savings in the country.

I would also like to say something about exports and imports. The Commerce Ministry makes the exercise on the export performance. The price might have gone up and the value also might have gone up. But, the quantity of export has gone down this has not increased. Only, mere value has increased and it alone will not help the nation. So far as import is concerned, the Finance Minister said that he has called for a cut-down in the imports. The import of many items is not inevitable. For example, I can point out the long staple cotton. About Rs. 80 crores worth of long staple cotton is being imported every year. But, not a single piece is exported out of this. This means, for only 5% affluent people to have lungis and dhotis, you are spending Rs. 80 crores. Again, this year, we are spending Rs. 160 crores for food import. Look at the fun. Sir, when we are thinking of cutting off imports, even foodgrains are imported.

About the agricultural sector, I am glad that the Finance Minister has accepted some of the findings of the Raj Committee. But I am, afraid how far he will be able to implement the findings of the Raj Committee to the fullest exent.

In all these Five-Year Plans, we spent about Rs. 7,000 crores in the agricultural sector. The income today is about Rs. 9,500 crores in the agricultural sector. But the tax element here is just Rs. 115 crores. Fifty per cent of the national income is coming from the agricultural sector, and we are just levying a nominal tax of Rs. 115 crores in the agricultural sector where the income, as I said, is Rs. 9,500 crores. Are we not going to tax the agricultural sector to the full extent ?

The hon. Finance Minister has said that he would like to bring more lands under irrigation. He says that about Rs. 153 crores are available for assistance to the States for completing the projects of the States. But the situation here is rather pitiable. I can cite example of my own State, Kerala, where, we are proud to say, we could be self-sufficient in rice production if only we could complete the projects which have been taken on hand. But we cannot complete those projects for want of assistance.

Last year, the total amount of money spent here was about Rs. 350 crores—for crash programme Rs. 190 crores and for import of foodgrains Rs. 160 crores. This is an *ad hoc* arrangement. This budget is an *ad hoc* budget. This is not a permanent arrangement. My request is that there should be a permanent arrangement. What steps are we going to take to increase production in this country ?

There is power-cut in Tamil Nadu and Mysore. We can give them power; we have enough water and hydro-electric projects. But the Central Government are not giving us money to complete the projects. Even if the Finance Minister sanctions, the people in the Central Secretariat put hurdles. Instead of having this *ad hoc* arrangement, they should enable the States to complete the projects which they have already in hand. But they are not doing it.

Mr. Stephen referred to the Reserve Bank. They think that they are super-Cabinet. Whatever Govrnment says, they just over-rule it. Recently they have appointed two directors—Mr. Bharat Ram and Mr. Haksar; one is the Chairman of the foreign monopoly group and the other is a leading man in the monopoly houses. They are deciding the policy of the Government. Even if Government takes a decision, they will just change it. How are we going to have socialism in this country keeping these people belonging to the monopoly houses on a policy-making today body ?

Unemployment is a problem all over the world today, especially in the capitalist society. India is an under-developed country. Some hon. members spoke about educated unemployed. What about rural unemployment ? The people in the rural areas depend merely on agriculture and traditional Cottage industries. We are not paying any attention to the basic industries. Take, for example, coir industries, where five lakhs of people are employed. We are demanding only Rs. 15 crores for ten years for the permanent solution and establishment of this industry. It provides employment for five lakhs of people. If you go to Mr. Chavan, he will say, 'I have no money'. How are we going to tackle the unemployment problem in the rural areas ? That is the biggest problem now, and you must take steps to solve it. I do not want a heavy industry which may cost Rs. 1000 crores and provide employment to 2,000 persons only Our request is that we should think in term of developing the basic, rural industries where we can have more employment and which will be for the betterment of the agricultural labour, of the poor people.

To conclude, I support the Budget and at the same time would request that whatever the policy you would like to implement and whatever the proposals you would like to make, they should all be aimed at building a socialist society and also changing the entire structure in tune with the needs of the time.

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not support the budget proposals that are being discussed in this House today. We do not support this budget because this budget has brought great jubilation to the rich business houses and brought only distress and hardship for the common man in the form of further rise in prices. The Government has surrendered totally to the monopolists and big business. As soon as the budget was announced we saw that the papers which are patronised by the big business magnet were very jubilant. The Hindustan Times which is patronised by the Birlas commented under the caption "Private Sector happy with no corporate levies",— that "Though the new taxes amounting to Rs. 292 crores are considered quite heavy, the imposition of direct taxes amounting to only Rs. 18 crores is a welcome relief. The absence of fresh levies on the corporate sector has been noted with relief by the Private Sector".

The Economic Times, Bombay, writes— "The share markets have greeted the Central budget for 1973-74, with a sharp spurt in the prices of popular scripts.....Although the new taxation effort at Rs. 293 crores was much larger than the earlier expectations, corporators derived comfort from the fact that direct taxes formed only a very small portion of additional levies".

Further—"The share markets are merely booming. The central budget for 1973-74 has brought them cheer."

*The original Speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

Sir, if we study the incidence of increase in direct and indirect taxes since 1968-69 till today, we will find the following trend.

Year	Direct taxes	Indirect taxes
1968-69	10 cr	55·73 cr
1969-70	13·50 cr	108·80 cr
1970-71	13·75 cr	153·41 cr
1971-72	27·00 cr	174·35 cr
1972-73	16·50 cr	155·00 cr
1973-74	18·00 cr	273·00 cr

From the above figures, Sir, it will be seen that year after year, the incidence of Indirect taxes has progessively increased thereby casting a tremendous burden of taxes on the poor people and sparing the richer classes, comparatively speaking. Yet the Government cries hoarse about Garibi Hatao and this same taxation policy of the Government continues for the last 25 years. As a result of the Government's taxation policy it will be found that between 1960-61 and 1973-74, the proportion of indirect taxes to total tax revenue has risen from 67·37% to 74·3% whereas the proportion of direct taxes has correspondingly declined from 32·63% to 25·77%. This is a very unhappy trend.

Sir, the Reserve Bank conducted a survey of 290 large companies in July 1972. The result of that survey was published in the Reserve Bank of India bulletin and it brings out the following revealing facts:

"Profits before tax of these companies rose from Rs. 132 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 212 crores in 1970-71. But during the same period tax provision as a proportion of profit before tax of these 290 companies went down from 47·4% to 42·8% and wage costs (including employees' welfare expenses) as a proportion of total cost of manufacture did not rise but declined from 14% in 1965-66 to 13·20% in 1970-71."

This way it is very clear that the Government is protecting the interests of the big business and monopoly houses. In this year's budget it has been stated that the development rebate has been lifted which brought in a revenue of only Rs. 40 crores. In its place, the depreciation rebate that has been introduced will benefit these big businessmen and the capitalists to the tune of Rs. 80 to 100 crores per year. Therefore, Sir, from this years budget it will be seen that it has been prepared with the object of protecting the interests of the rich classes. Rs.345 crores more have been allocated this year for planning. But this is very misleading. Although no doubt it is 9% more than the amount allocated last year, but, keeping in view the tremendous rise in prices this year, the allocation will fall short of the requirement and our physical targets of the plan will always elude us. Then Sir, great injustice has been done towards the States. As a result of this budget the financial difficulties of the States will be further enhanced. The allocation to the States is very inadequate. Last year, in all Rs. 2928 crores were allocated for the States whereas this year that amount has been reduced to Rs.2223 crores. That means a net reduction of Rs.705 crores for the States has been effected. Will that not add to the financial difficulties of the States ? Further, Sir, the States will be called upon to repay a larger amount of the loans, this year. Last year they paid Rs. 750 crores but this year they will have to pay Rs. 850 crores. The Finance Minister may well say that this year we will give more to the States by way of customs and Excise duties. But even after that is taken into account, it will be found that the States will get Rs.718 crores less compared to last year. As a result of this shortfall in financial resources the State Government will not be able to carry on with their social welfare schemes. Then coming to the food front Sir, the scarcity of rainfall in two seasons has resulted in an acute shortage of foodstuffs. Our Government depend entirely on the rain God. The shortage in foodgrains production is stated to be in the region of 4%. But the rise in the prices of foodgrains have been about 13%. It has been said that from this year the Government will take over the whole sale trade in foodgrains, at least in wheat.

But the Government has not taken the necessary advance measures for the wholesale trade take over of foodgrains. They should have procured more foodgrains this year to combat the shortage but that has not been done. The major portion of the stock of foodgrains and their distribution still remain with the hoarders and stockists. Sir, I will quote figures to show how much shortfall has been there in the matter of procurement of foodgrains. In 1972-73 the target of procurement of 'Kharif' by Government in different States and the actual procurement were as follows:—

State	Target of procurement in tons	Actuals Procurement in tons	Procurement last year in tons
Andhra Pradesh	3·5 lakh	73 thousand	1·25 lakh
Assam	1 ,,	41 ,,	60 thousand
Haryana	3·5 ,,	2·14 lakh	2·82 lakh
,, (coarse grain)	1 ,,	Nil	—
Madhya Pradesh	6 ,,	1·67 lakh	1·64 lakh
Orissa	3 ,,	87 thousand	1·81 ,,
Punjab	9 ,,	6·38 lakh	7·29 ,,
,, (coarse grain)	3 ,,	80 thousand	—
Tamil Nadu	2·5 ,,	37 thousand	1·69 lakh
West Bengal	3 ,,	1·14 lakh	1·83 lakh
All India	34·80 ,,	15·50 lakh	—

So when the All India target of procurement was 34·80 lakh tons only 15·50 lakh tons have been procured. From the above figures it is quite apparent that our food situation will further deteriorate because the Government instead of trying to realise their procurement targets is approaching foreign countries with a begging bowl.

The Government loudly proclaims the goal of "growth with social justice", but does not hesitate to cut the allocations under the social welfare services. Disbursement on capital account under the head "social and developmental services" have been reduced from Rs. 401·86 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 341·29 crores in 1973-74.

Sir, the Govesnment is conscious that soon after the budget is passed there will be agitations among the masses and a strong public opinion will generate against it. To curb such agitations and mass movements the Government has passed various repressive laws and black acts. The expenditure on military and the police has also been enchanced with this aim in view. The allocation on Defence has been increased from 1408 crores last year to 1600 crores, this year. The allocation on defence today is 5 times more than what was 10 years back. And about 500 crores more within the last three years. Then talking about allocation on police, Sir, whenever we raise the question of repression by the police, we are told that police is a State subject. But Sir, the allocation for police by the centre has gone up constantly over the years. In 1950-51 Centre's allocation on police was Rs. 3 crores: n 1964-65 it was

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Rs. 25·27 crores in 1967-68, Rs. 61·27 crores in 1972-73 it was 135·81 crores and in 1973-74 it is 136 crores.

Therefore, Sir, my contention is that this budget is an anti-people budget. The interests of big business and monopolists have only been kept in view here. And when the masses will raise their voice against it and there will be flood of agitations, the Government will indulge in their repression with the help of police and military and the various repressive laws that they have got in their arsenal. This Budget will not help the common man but will only accentuate their miseries. The poor will become poorer and the rich will get richer. Therefore, Sir, we oppose this Budget.

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमें इस बात का अहसास है कि जिन हालात में यह बजट पेश किया गया है उनमें से हमारे पास तीन चार प्वाइन्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिनको हमने पेशे नजर रखकर इस चीज का फैसला करना हैं कि यह बजट कैसा है। पहली बात यह कि आज कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं और उसकी वजह यह दी गई है कि हमें रेफ्यूजीज़ का मसला हल करना पड़ा, बंगला देश के साथ जितने हमारे अखराजात आये उसका भी ध्यान रखें और उसके साथ साथ सूखा पड़ा, बिजली की कमी वाकय हुई, पानी कम मिला—यह सारी चीजें हम मद्देनजर रखें तो हमें इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि इन हालात में जो बजट लाया गया है, जितना भी यहां कहा गया है कि बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव बजट होता वह बहुत मुश्किल बात थी। यह बात हमें माननी चाहिये कि जो इक्तसादी दबाव थे उनके मातहत जो बजट आया हैं वह ऐप्रीशियेट करने के काबिल है। आने वाले इरादों को किस तरह पूरा करना चाहते हैं उसका एक आइना बजट हमारे सामने पेश करता है।

कुछ मुद्दे हमारे सामने हैं, पहला यह है कि जहां हम सोशल जस्टिस करना चाहते हैं, सेल्फ़ रिलायेंट बनना चाहते हैं, आया उस बारे में हम कुछ कर सके हैं? पांच सालां योजनाओं का एक एक साल तोड़ कर देखें कि हमें क्या करना है वह इस बजट की सूरत में साफ जाहिर होता है। हम कह सकते हैं कि हमने तीन, चार मुद्दे रखे हैं। पहला यह कि कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ इकानामिक पावर कुछ लोगों के हाथ में न हो सके। चन्द आदमियों के हाथ में सारी दौलत जमा हो जाये इसको कम करने के लिये हमें ऐसे मेजर्ज लेने चाहियें जिससे कि हम उस दौलत को अवाम में फैला सकें। दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने भी इमबैलेंसेज़ हैं मुख्तलिफ रीजन्स में उन को कैसे ठीक किया जाये। विरोधी दल के लोगों ने काफी पोइंट्स हमारे सामने रखे हैं, कुछ अच्छे पोइंट्स भी हैं, लेकिन बहुत से इस बात पर लगे रहे कि हमें नुक़स निकालना है, लेकिन उस को कैसे दुरुस्त करना है इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा किसी भी अपोजीशन के आदमी ने। मैं दुरुस्ती के लिये कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

हम समाजवाद को ऐक्सेप्ट करते हैं या नहीं? बहुत से लोग जबान से कहते है, अमल मे नहीं। तो हमें अमल करने की जरूरत है। ऐग्रीकल्चर के दो आस्पेक्ट हैं, लास्ट प्लान में जो हमने रुपया खर्च किया वह था 20.7 परसेंट। लेकिन इस साल हम दूसरे मुल्कों से अनाज मंगवाने के लिये 160 करोड़ खर्च कर रहे हैं। और अनाज की कमी को दूर करने के लिये सूबों को जो कर्जे के रूप में पैसा दे रहे हैं इस बजट के जरिये से वह उसका 19.7 परसेंट बनता है। अगर सूबों को ऐग्रीकल्चर की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ ज्यादा रुपया दिया जा सके, जो कि जरूरी है, तो हमको बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर इतना रुपया खर्च न करना पड़े।

आप ने जो सीलिंग का कानून पास किया हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उस में फ्यूडल लार्ड्स निकल रहे हैं। सरकार इस बात को देखे कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग निकल रहे हैं वह न निकल

सकें, उन को पकडा जाय । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो गरीब है, जिनकी 18 19 एकड जमीन है वह तो पकडे जाये और 400 एकड़ वाले निकल जाये । बहुत से बडे बडे लैंड लार्ड्स लेजिस्लेचर के मेम्बर्स भी है जिन के पास सैकडो एकड जमीन है और अपने रिश्तेदारो मे नक्सोम करने मे लगे हुए है जिस से सीलिंग कानून मे बच सके । आप को देखना चाहिये कि उन का कोई स्टैप ऐसा न उठने पाये जिस से हमारी इकानामी शैटर हो । मैं पजाब की बात कहता हू कि बडे बडे अफसरो के पास जमीने हैं, सतलज के दोनो किनारे की जमीन उन लोगो ने घेर रखी है, उन की सो बात बोलने वाले लेजिस्लेचर मे बडे बडे माननीय सदस्य बैठे है, उन के बारे मे बात, मैं बाद मे कहूगा, लेकिन इस बारे मे अभी तक कोई खोज नही की गयी है ।

एफ० सी० आई० का हाल देख लीजिये, 1,200 करोड रु० से कम इस की ऐस्टेट नही है । आप देखिये कि उस की क्या हालत है । जालधर मे, पजाब के कुछ मुकामात पर हजारो बोरिया का रग डिसकलर हो गया है । चावल का 2 2 परसेंट वैटनस लेते है और जब रैपिंग करते है ता आफिसर लोग अपनी कमियो को छुपाने के लिये टाट का काला कपडा लगा देते है । सारा चावल खराब हो गया है, जानवरो के खाने के काबिल भी नही रहा । लाखो बोरी इस तरह से खराब हो गयी और उन के चेहरे पर शिकन नही आती । मै चाहता हू कि आप यहा से अधिकारी भेजिये जो इस बात की तहकीकात करें । आप करोडो रुपया बाहर मे अनाज मगवाने पर खर्च कर रहे है, लेकिन देश मे जो यह करप्शन हो रहा है इस को नही रोक रहे हैं । जो गल्ला यहा पैदा होता है उस को अगर ठीक तौर पर स्टोर किया जाये और ईमानदार अफसर हों तो बाहर से अनाज मगवाने की कोई जरूरत ही न पडे ।

एफ० सी० आई० के अफसरो के बारे मे कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, वे यहां बैठे हुए हैं कि वह किस हद तक खराब है । कोई भी अपने पेरेन्ट डिपार्टमेंट को नही जाना चाहता, सब यही रहना चाहते है । यहा मजा आता है और पेरेन्ट डिपार्टमेंट मे काम करना पडता है । इसलिये एग्रीकल्चर का यह जो आस्पेक्ट है कि जो अपने देश मे पैदा होता है उस को सभाल कर रख सके, यह भी दिखाई नही दे रहा है । पल्सेज का आप का गेप बढ गया है । आम आदमी के लिये रोटी, कपडा, मकान, ये तीन चीजे जरूरी हैं, ये कितनी दे पाये है इस को भी जरा देखना चाहिये ।

यह ठीक है कि टैक्सेशन थोडा है, टैक्सेज और कितने लगने चाहिये इस के बारे मे सोचा जा सकता है । लेकिन इस बजट से एक बात तो साफ जाहिर होती है कि उन लोगो को टच नही किया गया है जो बडे बडे लोग है । दफ्तर मे फिज है पैसा लगेगा लेकिन जो घर मे पडा है उस को कम लगेगा । वह कान दाबे बैठे है और कहते है कि हमे जरूरत ही नही कहने की कि बजट अच्छा है या बुरा । क्योकि उन के लिये बजट अच्छा ही है, वह क्यो कहगे । पैट्रोल के दाम बढ गये तो दुकानदार जो है वह उस का बोझा कन्ज्यूमर को पास करेगा जो कि नही होना चाहिये ।

इटेंसिव कल्टीवेशन हम करते है, हमारे यहां हाई यील्डिग वैराइटीज बढी है लेकिन आज बिजली नही है जिस की वजह से आबपाशी नही कर सकते । बारिश हुई नही । नीचे से पानी निकालने के लिये पम्पिग सैट लगाने के लिये, शैलो ट्यूब लगाने के लिये कोई गुजाइश अब पैदा करना शुरू की है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप ने पहले से क्यो नही ऐसा किया । प्लानिंग तो 10, 20 साल आगे के लिये बनाना चाहिये तब काम बनेगा । एक साल मे आप क्या कर पायेगे । मैं चाहता हू कि आप को जितनी तेजी से काम करना चाहिये, और आप के इरादे है, लेकिन उसमे कई जगह पर रुकावट पडी है । वह जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी है, जिस के

[दरबारा सिंह]

लेयर्स बने हुए हैं, उसको कहीं से झंझोड़ कर देखिये । हम चाहते हैं कि इन की तनख्वाहें ठीक हों, लेकिन उन से काम लिया जाये । यह काम देने के बजाय काम लोगों से लेते हैं । कहते हैं हम ने बहुत काम कर दिया है । कागज लिखने पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की दौलत को पांव के नीचे से निकालने है और जो झुक कर जाता है उस को मिलती है, दूसरे को नहीं ।

राज कमीशन की कुछ बातें मानी गयी हैं । जो लोग पहले अपने ब्लैक मनी को एग्रीकल्चर में लगाते थे उन को रोक पड़ेगी । लेकिन किस हद तक पड़ेगी यह देखने की बात है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप देर न कीजिये । अर्बन सीलिंग का इस बजट में कहीं नामोनिशान नहीं है । अर्बन सीलिंग आप को करनी पड़ेगी, जब तक आप इस को नहीं करेंगे कोई बात नहीं बनेगी, क्योंकि पैसे वाले आदमी सारी जायदाद शहर में बनाते रहे हैं, उस को भी नीचे कीजिये, उसकी भी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये । जितनी देर होती जाती है, कम्प्लीकेशन्स बढ़ते जाते है । लोग अपना अरेजमेंट कर रहे है किस किस को बांटना है, ये सारी चीजें हो रही है ताकि अर्बन सीलिंग का भी कोई असर उन के ऊपर न पड़े । इस काम में आप को देर नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

पावर शार्टेज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । बहुत अच्छा हुआ कोल माइन्स ले ली गयीं, कौपर कारपोरेशन बनी और इस पर हम रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी जो है वह फूडग्रेन्स में हो, स्टील में हो, दूसरी चीजों में हो । इस के लिये बहुत कुछ करने की जरूरत है । मैं फिगर्स नहीं देना चाहता क्योंकि और बहुत से लोगों ने दे दिये हैं ।

मैं एक सुझाव देता हूं । मेन्टेनेन्स इम्पोर्ट्स जो हैं उन को बन्द करना चाहिये । नान-फेरस जो चीजें हैं उनको भी आप को बैन करना चाहिये और नये डिपाजिट्स जो हैं उन को आप को हाथ में लेना चाहिये । इस तरह की चीजें आप को रिसर्च का काम दे कर करना चाहिये ताकि हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस में सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट हो सकें ।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा न कहते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जितना काम आप ने टेक-ओवर किया है फूडग्रेन्स का, वह बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन बहुत से लीडर दूसरी पार्टियों के बाहर बयानबाजी कर रहे है कि यह आप ने क्या कर दिया, इस से तो देश का बेड़ा गर्क हो जायेगा । मैं कहता हूं कि हम किसी तरह से बचें तो सही । मैं उन लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग दर्म्यान में बैठे हुए हैं और इधर से भी रुपया खाते है और उधर से भी खाते हैं, वह और कोई काम करें । उन से काम लिया जाना चाहिये, हमारे जो आफिसर्स हैं उन से काम लिया जाना चाहिये, उन को भी काम देना चाहिये, लेकिन जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स है वह घर में पड़े रहें यह होने वाला नहीं है । यह अच्छा कदम है, तो भी मैं एक वार्निंग देता हूं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एक मुश्किल है । वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मदद करती है, लेकिन यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस का शोबा है कि उन को इस को टेक अप करना है । उन्हें अपनी मशीनरी कायम करनी है, लेकिन अगर हम उस को लुक आफ्टर नहीं करेंगे तो हम कामयाब नहीं होंगे । इस लिये हम को उस मशीनरी को लुक आफ्टर करना चाहिये जो वहां उन लोगों ने बनाई है । आप हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पुल अप करते रहें ।

जैसा हमारे बहुत से दोस्तों ने कहा, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि क्यों न हम सारे सूबों में अनाज के मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशिएंट हों ? क्यों न आप प्लैनिंग करें ? पंजाब को आप हमेशा फूड-ग्रोइंग एरिया में रखना चाहते हैं तो रखिये, लेकिन हम छोटी दस्तकारी भी चाहते हैं, जो चीजें एक्सटेंशन एरियाज

में जाती हैं । इस के बाद मैं छोटे ट्रैक्टर की बात कहना चाहता हूं । अब बड़े-बड़े ट्रैक्टरों का कोई फायदा नहीं रहा । जब सीलिंग कम करते हैं तो आप को छोटे ट्रैक्टर देने पड़ेंगे क्योंकि हमें इंटेन्सिव कल्टिवेशन कर के पैदावार को ज्यादा बढ़ाना है । देहात में सर्विस स्टेशन बना कर किसानों की पूरी तरह से मदद करनी चाहिये ताकि पैदावार ज्यादा हो सके । वहां पर पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये हम को और जराय अख्तयार करने होंग । हम ने शार्ट-टर्म लोन्स भी बहुत कुछ दिये है, लेकिन उन का यूटिलाइजेशन नीचे नहीं हो रहा है। मैं खेद के साथ कहता हूं कि बैंक्स ने बड़े-बड़े कर्जे दिये है, लेकिन वह छोटे कर्जे नहीं देते । जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्स हैं जब वह जाते हैं तो कहते है कि लाओ, इतने दो । और म्योरिटीज लाओ तब हम कर्जे देंगे । जब किसान लोग नीचे जा कर कहते हैं कि हम को जमीन के अगेन्स्ट कर्जा दे दो तो वह कहते है कि वह तो बहुत कम है क्योंकि आप उस की हद दो या ढाई एकड करने वाले है ।

आप ने एक काम बहुत अच्छा किया है कि जो बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स है उन को आप ने 162 से बढा कर 265 कर दिया है । लेकिन जब तक आप बैकवर्ड एरियाज में जा कर पूरे तौर पर तवज्जह नहीं देंगे तब तक वह एरिया तो बैकवर्ड ही रह जायेगी और बैकवर्ड एरियाज के नाम पर जो भी रुपया होगा वह फारवर्ड एरियाज ले जायेगी । इस तरफ आप को बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट तो एक साल के लिये है । मैं इतनी इल्तुजा करूंगा कि मैं ने इस बजट को सामने रख कर अपनी मुश्किलात को बहुत कम कर के बतलाया है । हम को अगले पन्द्रह बीस सालों की प्लैनिंग कर के यहां जो रोटी कपड़े की मुश्किलात हैं, और जो गरीबों की दूसरी तकलीफात हैं उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और जो भी बेसिक नेसिसिटीज आफ लाइफ है उन को देना चाहिये । यह सब कुछ इस एक बजट से नहीं हो सकता है, आने वाले कई बजटों में हम को इस के लिये कोशिश करनी होगी । अगर गरीबी हटाओ के मामले में कोई दूसरी पार्टियों को आप यहां की हकूमत दे दें तो शायद वह कहें कि हम एक साल के अन्दर गरीबी को हटा देंगे, लेकिन हम ने उन के फ्रंट की सरकारों को देखा है । वह गरीबी तो नहीं हटा सकेंगी, खुद ही हट जायेंगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a long list of speakers from the Congress besides one or two more from the Opposition. I request them to take seven minutes each.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whatever I have listened to from the side of the Opposition, I see, they have made no positive contribution, but only negative contribution. Outside also they have made negative contribution, namely, they tried to demolish public morale and created a sense of frustration and want of confidence. They not only said things against the Government, or opposed the Government, but also they demolished the national will and determination, and the enthusiasm. Last year, we had generated a lot of enthusiasm in the public and people had gathered enormous sense of self-confidence.

They continued it to try to demolish it. Therefore, I do not attach much importance to what they say. Mr Mody and the Jan Sangh are out to oppose the basic ideals we have set before ourselves and I understand their views and can anticipate what they will say. But what about other opposition parties who say they stand for the masses and not for the monopolists? I cannot understand their opposition to this budget. About the people who stand for the monopolists and who speak here in support of the monopolists, we need not worry, as people have rejected them in the past and they will reject them in future also. We are marching on the right road.

[Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar]

In the opening of his budget speech, the Finance Minister has rightly stated that the primary role of the budget is, it should become the major instrument for the realisation of our basic social and economic objectives. I look at the Budget from the common man's point of view, how far it will hit its target. Somehow I feel that this budget does not create that confidence which we desire it should create. It is in the right direction but we want it should have been a little more dynamic and bold so that we can march towards our goal rapidly. At present it seems we are marching with a little hesitation. I agree with Sardar Darbara Singh that we have to be bolder. We should try to implement our policies more boldly.

For instance, we have only partially accepted certain recommendations of the Raj Committee. It is a step in the right direction that industrialists should be prevented from extending their tentacles into the agricultural sector. But the rich farmers should not have been left out. We should have accepted the recommendations of the Committee *in toto*. Then, we are permitting the monopolists to go to exploit new avenues in backward areas. Wherever the monopolists will go they will try to exploit the people. Why cannot the Government itself set up public sector projects in the backward areas instead of giving concessions to the monopolists?

About taxation, we are going in the right direction but the proportion of indirect taxation is high—Rs. 1,314 crores of direct taxes and Rs. 3,800 crores of indirect taxes—and the indirect taxes tend to produce inflation. More and more money realised by taxation should be invested in productive ventures and administrative expenses, which are very high now, should be reduced.

I am hopeful that we will overcome difficulties on the food front. But I have some doubts because on the 1st February, Mr. Shinde said that after the rabi season, the difficulties would be over. But the *Economic Survey* says that even after the rabi season we will not be able to overcome the difficulties fully. I want this contradiction to be explained.

About administrative reforms, whatever reforms we have implemented, they are only on the surface. We should understand what the common man thinks about our administration, whether we are really removing the bureaucratic obstacles which are found everywhere. We should take positive measures to curb the bureaucratic hold over the administration. Otherwise, all our progressive measures will be obstructed by the bureaucracy. If our public sector attempts like taking over the foodgrains trade etc. are bureaucratised, they will not give us the results we want.

In the budget, some amount has been reserved for housing. Some days ago, Mr. Bhola Paswan gave the slogan "Houses for all". But in my constituency of Chandigarh, although it is a beautiful city, the housing problem is very acute. About 40 per cent of the population live without adequate and suitable shelter, especially the construction and industrial workers. Sweepers etc. live in the slums. The administration denies basic amenities to the people in the slums like electricity, water, sanitary arrangements, etc. on the ground that these Colonies are temporary. This is pitiable. What I have said about Chandigarh, I suppose, holds good for the entire country. We should give priority to the basic necessities of the common people. If these are denied to the people in slums on the ground that they are unauthorised colonies, this does not conform to our professions that we want an administration for the people and by the people and for their benefit.

I hope my suggestions will be taken into consideration.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Sir, I support the budget not because I belong to the ruling party but because, considering the present situation, my reading is that so far as the past failures and present difficulties are concerned nothing

can be more constructive and challenging than this budget. I listened to the speeches of my friends in the opposition belonging to Swatantra, DMK and CPM. I do not blame the leader of the Swantantra Party, because he is advocating the cause of big houses and deploring the performance of the public sector with deliberate intention. I do not blame him because when big houses are trying to live, somebody should be there as a big leader for them, and the leader of the Swantantra Party rightly pleaded their cause.

The Marxist Party Member Dr. Saradish Roy, who spoke just before, said a few words criticising, of course, the monopolists, which I support, but, I am sorry to say before you that he has also said that people will not tolerate this Budget and there will be tremendous reaction to the Budget proposals. He has said that, in relation to finance, the Government has arranged sufficient amount of money, which has been allotted for the police and military, because these will be used to suppress the people if they agitate. I consider, nothing can be more insulting to the jawans of the glorious Indian Army and the constables of the police of our own country, than this remark of the hon. Member who is considering the democratic administration as a kind of repression by the police and military. He has forgotten the past that his own party when it was heading the Government in West Bengal, not once but twelve times they called for the help of police and military. I do not find anything constructive in the suggestions made by the hon. Members in this House in connection with this Budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I find that there are certain things that are absent in these Budget proposals, which I would like to highlight. Our Finance Minister has said that due to poor agricultural production and the natural calamities, there was no other way except to place this type of Budget. I do appreciate this. But, there are certain constructive proposals also.

Madam Deputy Finance Minister is here and I would like to submit before her because, I consider that she will be more sympathetic to the problem than he and she will convey to the right person. Is it not a fact that in spite of the speech of the Finance Minister on the floor of the House about concessions to backward areas, for the last three years, out of 750 licences for separate projects, we have issued only 90 for backward area as all over the country and this is being repeated in the second year I mean, in the year 1972-73 ? So, considering the present problems, which is partly not reflecting the policies of the party and the Government, I would request the Government to review the situation.

Now, I would like to establish one fact I do not mean any contempt. I have every respect to the judges of the High Courts and the Surpreme Court and I have every respect to the Judiciary. But, I am sorry to say that I have no faith in it at the moment. Whenever efforts are made by the Government in the Parliament and in the Legislatures, I have seen that somehow or other, the method of application of Article 226 of the Indian Constitution and certain other methods are employed to stall the progress. I would like to mention one instance. When the price rise issue came and when we all shouted about it, some hon. statesman of our society went to the Allahabad High Court not demanding an end to the injustice of the Government, but demanding that there should be more prices for sugar, and they got it unfortunately. As a result of this, the policies of the Government are not being accepted and projected by the people at all.

I would like to submit before you only one point in this regard. In India, I think, if somebody is to be hanged first, it is the big monopoly houses and nobody else. Considering the present trend in market prices, if we apply perfectly and correctly the Internal Security Act, the first who will be arrested are the big monopolists and no body else.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

If the county desires to have public execution, then it is the big monopoly houses woh should be executed first.

In the year 1961, the total national average income was Rs. 17,294 crores, and the money supply was Rs. 2,983 crores. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 19,505 crores and the money supply, Rs. 8,114 crores. At the same time, in the year 1969-70, the private sector's profit was Rs. 45 crores; in the year 1970-71, the private sector's profit was Rs. 97 crores. Investment position is peculiar. Investment in 1968-69 was Rs. 93 crores; in 1969-70 it was Rs. 86 crores; and in 1970-71 it was Rs. 77 crores. It is decreasing. Moreover, they are not investing their own capital, They are collecting loans from public institutins, for example, Rs. 84 crores in 1968-69 and Rs. 163 crores in 1970-71. Does it not prove that, in spite of our socialist speeches and democratic measures, we have not yet evolved an efficient machinery to curb the big train of monopoly houses? If that is the existing correct picture, I think, the Finance Minister should take drastic measures and should not have any illusions and excuse these monopoly houses.

In 1956, the *per capita* availability of cereals was 12 72 ounces, and in 1972, after 16 years, it is 14·74 ounces. That means, it has increased. But in spite of that, there is scarcity. Why? It only means that they are being hoarded by the big monopoly houses. Keshu Ram Rayon and Century Rayon are there in textiles, Hindustan Lever and Tata in chemical and perfumes field; Goenka and Mafatlal in allied steel machinery .

AN HON MEMBER : Mody?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : They are polluting both the ways: they are polluting the flour mills and they are also polluting political parties.

My only submission is that, in order to stop the price-rise in the nation and to have a stable economy, the Central Ministry should take serious measures to curb the big monopoly houses. The hon. Members from the Opposition benches, particularly Jan Sangh and Swatantra, criticise the public sector undertakings for the loss they incurred. I welcome even the loss because, in spite of the loss, wealth is distributed among the working class. I would not support the private sector because we know what they are doing. We shall have to take his experiment. I would conclude by saying that the Central Government, without submitting the only reason of natural calamity, should, with courage, take measures to curb the big monopoly houses; it shall have to be done.

The take-over of the wholesale trade on wheat is to come from 15th. The National Farmers' Association of India have held out a threat that they will not cooperate in this. Jan Sangh is supporting their cause because they are supporting the hoarders. I want all Members of Parliament and political forces to stand by the Government when the wholesale trade on wheat is taken over. If the National Farmers' Association have got the gutts to non-cooperate, let them experiment it in Kerala, then in Bengal, then in Punjab and then reach Delhi, without depending on the Jan Sangh forces and the RSS forces who are supporting the hoarders.

With these words, I conclude. I hope, in the next Budget speech, we shall not have to take the name of big monopoly houses and the Central Government, in the meantime, will have taken measures against them.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih) : The Finance Minister has presented his budget in the background of a cumulative inflationary forces and the aftermath of refugee influx, Indo-Pakistan war, drought and floods and droughts in two successive years, all in a row. All this has given a shock to the economy and it is being reflected in the rise in prices.

To me, the Economic Survey has very objectively surveyed the entire scene. 12% increase in prices. This compares unfavourably when we take the British economy with its 3% increase and USA economy which

is also 3%. But it compares very favourably with an economy like Brazil's, for instance which has a galloping run-away inflation of 10% increase in prices every month. He is to be congratulated that he has made the best of this difficult situation. The economy is in a state of siege and we have to pass through a dark tunnel of necessities and restrictions in the background of the population explosion which is always with us and which has been accelerating year by year.

We can discuss endlessly the nature of the inflation whether it is wage-push inflation or whether it is a profit-push inflation or whether it is a supply or demand—inflation, the point is that it contains all these elements. This is one of the perplexities of the situation.

Our finance Minister has, however, brought down the deficit to Rs. 85 crores. But this deficit may considerably increase to Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 crores. But the Indian economy, if we further augment our industrial output and more fully utilise industrial capacity and the agricultural output, can take this deficit financing in its stride. But we do hope that the deficit will not be more than that. I will not include the money required for financing the take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains as part of this deficit because it is a part of the revolving fund because the grains purchased will be sold. Therefore that should not form part of this deficit.

Alongwith the bright features of the Budget, there are some dark patches also. The excise duty at 53% has almost reached a point of no return or a point of diminishing returns. Customs Duty—Rs. 900 crores could not in much more than that. I think—the estimates vary—30 to 40 per cent of the customs duty we fail to gather because of various loopholes, smuggling and all the rest of that.

The bright features are: Rs. 100 crores for providing jobs to educated unemployed and Rs. 25 crores for social justice. And one of the brightest features is the liberal provision for Provident Fund, life insurance and small savings. The tax exemption limit is Rs 3000. I would humbly suggest that this limit should be increased, if possible, to Rs. 5000, so that we can generate domestic savings on a higher level.

They say that if you tackle agriculture front on a war footing, the economy will take care of itself. I come from a backward region of Chhota Nagpur plateau of Bihar which to the economist, growth economists, technologists, mining engineers, take-off planner and even the starry-eyed social worker hold out all the challenges of a new frontier. Vast open spaces, glittering new, township two sector economy and endless poverty hold out enormous possibilities of growth. You can grow soyabeans. You can grow sun flower and virginia tobacco with 0.3 per cent nicotine content which is the lowest nicotine content in the world. If we sustain this growth we would be able to export Soyabean oil and tobacco and the slogan of '*garibi hatao*' will be concretely implemented in Chhota Nagpur. There is a possibility of generating that growth in a backward economy which will make for a sea change.

Chhota Nagpur plateau of Bihar, therefore, is an experimental region and at the centre of many cross-roads of development. Whether those roads are roads that march or whether those are many which these times have travelled will be clear in the coming decades. Our planning has suffered from grave deficiencies in development, management, lack of expertise and mass participation.

We have census of population, production and various agricultural statistics but what is missing is census of consumption. In 1949 our food production was of the order of 45 to 50 million tonnes. In 1972 we have crossed 100 million tonnes targets yet the prices are going up. It is here that black money comes into play. Therefore, I suggest there should be a census of consumption; there should be performance audit of different public sector

[Shri Chapalandu Bhattacharyya]

undertakings; there should be micro-economic planning panchal-wise and for that we should have various statistics so that these backward regions are not left behind.

Unless we have soft long-term loans earmarked for the backward regions we will not be priming the pump of Chotanagpur's economy, and it will not flourish.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi) : Let me begin by congratulating the Finance Minister on this year's budget which contains many progressive measures, particularly for setting apart funds for the under-developed regions, which is very essential for the balanced progress and development of the country.

We all have to agree that there are bound to be additional taxes in a developing economy. But I would request the hon. Minister to consider the following points :

The additional taxes on the stainless steel is bound to have its repercussion; for example the chemical industries are seriously going to be affected by it because stainless steel is a very important component of this industry. Already duties and auxiliary duties have been increased. This additional taxation on stainless steel will surely increase the cost of production which in turn will affect the price and that will ultimately have to be met by the consumer who is the common man.

The increase in the price of stainless steel will also affect seriously the dairy products because in the dairy farming industry also, stainless steel is a very necessary part of the machinery. The dairy product, particularly milk, is consumed by every man, whether rich or poor and more especially by the children and the sick. Increased cost of milk production will surely raise the price of milk

Again, the increased cost of stainless steel will affect the petro-chemical industries. It is said that this is the age of petro-chemicals and the common man is the bulk consumer of such products.

Hospital equipments, including even the injection needles, another essential commodity, will also be affected by this additional tax on stainless steel. Health facilities in our country are comparatively inadequate. Further increase in its cost of production will mean that lesser people will be able to derive the benefit of health facilities.

So it will be seen that quite a number of industries which fulfil several essential needs of the common man will be affected by this additional tax on stainless steel. It is obvious that the manufacturer will not share this additional tax and he will shove the whole burden on to the consumer who will have to either pay more or face deprival.

Now let us take the question of increased taxation on machineries. Previously it was 30 per cent. In the present budget proposals it has gone up to 40 per cent with another additional 5 per cent auxiliary duty. Thus the total comes to 45 per cent. This will for example, affect the manufacture of electronic appratus. We do not manufature the machines for electronic apparatus. It is mostly imported from other countries. This additional duty will increase the project cost. Electronic goods are exported from India. Naturally the increase cost of production will also increase the export price, and that will affect our foreign market. If we increase the price, we will not be able to compete favourably with other countries. This is a labour-in ensive industry. So Japan, Korea, Germany etc. purchase electronic goods from us because of shortage of manpower there. The increased, cost price will have its indirect effect on the marketing of our electronic products. The little concession available in the investment market will not make up the difference and thus will reduce the earning of foreign exchange.

Like stainless steel, duty on tin plates has also been raised by another 25 per cent in the budget proposals. The actual rise will be by 30 per cent or more because the manufacturers at various stages will add to their marginal profits and pass on the burden again to the

consumer. Tin plate today is largely needed for canning and packing food products and other essential goods like oil, vanaspati etc. This will again cut a slice from the poor man's coffer.

The next point is about the excise duty on petrol. I have nothing to say as long as the additional tax on petrol affects the pockets of the car owners. But this increase will also go to affect the cost of running scooters, two-seaters, four-seaters etc. which have become vehicles of very common and daily use in a place like Delhi.

It is not expected that the owners of these vehicles will bear the additional costs. They will surely put it on the consumer who is again a common man, particularly the fixed income group of the lower middle class who mostly use these vehicles.

Again, petrol is used by insecticide sprayers, napsack sprayers, etc., in a wide measure all over the country for cotton, tobacco and some other crops. The additional costs on the agriculturists will again be made up by increasing the price of these products.

15 hrs.

I would like to support the Government policy on additional duty on superfine cloth. At the same time, I would suggest to the Government to introduce some measures for safegarding the availability of medium and coarse cloth at reasonable and fair price—I mean the real price—and not the blackmarket price. From our esxperience, we find that there is always a chain reaction in such cases. The increase in the price of superfine cloth decreases its demands, and there is more pressure on medium and coarse cloth, and that encourages hoarding and blackmarketing. This is not only in the case of cloth but this is experienced generally about all other essential commodities including food articles, medicines etc.

Sir, I may tell you that this is causing widespread public resentment and the Government should not withhold straingent punishment under any excuse in such cases.

Sir, I would now like to say a few points in support of the budget proposals. Firstly, the revenue collection this year has been very good, and it has exceeded the target which never happened before. The uncovered gap is only Rs. 85 crores which is the lowest on record. This means there will be loss of deficit financing and in turn there will be loss of inflation. The development rebate is withdrawn, but instead, initial depreciation is being introduced from next year. That will have better investment prospect. For the first time, we are having a concrete programme for the under-developed backward areas. The proposal of 20 per cent yearly tax exemption on gross profit will be a big incentive for development, because in ten years' time, there will be a 200 per cent tax exemption.

A word of congratulation must be mentioned also for making a special reference in the budget and setting apart a fund for creating job potential for the educated unemployed.

Another important, good aspect is that such industries will get extra facilities which will employ more manpower. This will mean boosting of village, cottage and small scale industries.

In the beginning, I have suggested curtailment on additional taxes on stainless steel, petrol, etc. in the interest of the common man. To make up this deficiency, I would suggest that let there be a total exemption of taxes up to the income group of Rs. 7,500, per annum as suggested by a committee already, whereas the Government at pesent gives exemption up to Rs. 5,000 only. The cost of collection of revenue from this lower income group is very heavy, and a huge staff is required for that, whereas I am told that a large number of businessmen and particularly big business and wealthy sections of society regularly evade paying duty. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I have been drawing the attention of the House to the fact that it is against

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Parliamentary etiquette for any Member to come between the speaker and the Chair and it becomes more responsible when the speaker is a lady Member. I am drawing the attention of Dr. Kailas.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: In 1970, the Central Board of Direct Taxes had ordered a census of house properties in major cities and towns to check up whether there had been any evasion of wealth tax. I am told that in the survey conducted during that year, no fresh case was reported in Delhi and only one case in Bombay.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. Order please. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: In the end, with these words, I support the budget proposals.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Budget Session is going on and all the leaders have agreed on the issue of quorum. It is a matter of convention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, if they have agreed, they may not draw my attention. Once my attention is drawn I am bound by the Constitution. There is no quorum. Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum. Dr. Henry Austin.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The budget, long considered the annual record of the nation's housekeeping, has under the stewardship of the Congress government become, in the words of our Finance Minister, "a major instrument for the realisation of our country's basic social and economic objectives". Frustrating the alarmistic prognostications of dire warnings by budget-eve crystal-gazers Shri Chavan was able to present a budget which, in spite of the difficult times we are passing through, will lead our economy closer to the twin tasks he has listed, namely, checking inflation and reducing disparities in income. He has also spelt out his basic fiscal objective as 'accelerated economic growth in a frame-work of special justice and self-reliance.' Though the budget does not tell the whole story, this document reflects his good intentions and reveals a certain design and perspective. Presented in the last year of our Fourth Five-Year Plan and the base year of our still more major planned effort in the V plan, it sounds the epilogue of the Fourth and the prologue of the Fifth. He has raised resources to clear the deficit of Rs. 550 crores for 1972-73, a difficult year and provided for an allocation of Rs. 150 crores for advance action for the Fifth Plan.

The budget proposals are calculated to arrest the price spiral, promote the rate of savings, make for a better trade balance, create more jobs and provide better amenities to the poorest sections of the community. I am sure there can be little doubt that the impact of the budget in all these fields will be considerable.

However, the stresses and strains, even a formidable resource-raiser has experienced in endeavouring to bridge the considerably underestimated deficit of Rs. 335 crores in the budget proposals has revealed eloquently the inadequacy of the existing fiscal frame-work and instruments to further socio-economic change.

The Government committed to the concept of mixed economy and an economic structure which essentially depends on private profit as the motive of economic activity, the yearly tinkering with fiscal policies alone cannot enable the government to achieve the primary objective of a more rapid rate of growth, together with a steady rise in the living standard of the poor.

***Not recorded.

This calls for concerted action in diverse directions such as (a) far stricter curbes on black money, (b) more efficient collection of taxes, (c) maintenance of fairly stable prices for all wage goods, (d) more stringent measures of economy in non-developmental expenditure, (e) a more imaginative labour policy, (f) more exacting norms of work in office and factory, and (g) above all, an industrial climate in which the workers and management will work a co-partners in a national cause.

The Finance Minister has of course tried to mobilise additional resources, undeterred by the offensive of the right wing forces, and the current climate, which is by no means congenial to him. Nor did he shy away from the implications of some of the promises made to the people.

But it seems there has been a hesitation to mop up more resources from the affluent sections of society, both in the urban and rural areas and to sharpen the incidence of direct taxation and corporate tax. This seems to have inhibited the government from stepping up the plan outlay for the annual plan to the desired extent.

The budget seems predicated on the philosophy of giving the private sector an opportunity to expand and grow—a policy of what they call the strategy of transforming merchant capital into industrial capital. The various concessions offered like depreciation allowance, preferential tax treatment to industries in backward area spring from the same policy which pins its faith on the private sector to play a constructive role in removing the backwardness of areas and reducing regional imbalances.

Expereince of the role of the private sector so far in the Indian economy hardly justifies this faith. Although it seems hardly likely that the Indian private sector will make positive response to these concessions, there is, however, some hope that this policy may with some additional administrative and other measures, encourages the small and medium entrepreneurs.

Shri Chavan has no doubt imposed heavier levies on a wide range of luxury goods which will not be objected to by progressive opinion. But he has evidently fought shy of imposing an expenditure tax. Failure to do so will raise serious doubts among the people about the government's earnestness to lower the consumption level of the top 30 per cent of the population which is the key note of the appraoch to the Fifth Plan. Many levies are, therefore likely to be transferred to the middle class consumers, adding to their burden.

I have no doubt that the Finance Minister is fully aware of the situation, the maladies afflicting the economy. I hope he will take all constructive measures so that the suffering of the middle and lower middle classes and the poor people can be reduced

One such measure is the take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. It is rather surprising that no less a person than Shri Jaiprakash Narayan has issued a statement this morning, appealing to the Prime Minister to withdraw this measure. It is a pity that a person of the stature of Shri Jaiprakash Narayan should endorse the view of Shri Kirloskar, in spite of the fact that this is one of the constructive suggestions for the creation of an egalitarian society. I am sure that undeterred by the opposition from some quarters, the Finance Minister wil go on with his proposals to creat the necessary infra-structure to take over the foodgrains trade, so that whatever adverse reactions the budget might bring in can be mitigated by ensuring that the benefits of this measure go direct to the weaker sections of the society.

While discussing this budget I am more concerned with the class below the middle class, those who are below the poverty line. We have got to have a big adventure of creating an awareness on the part of the more politically conscious segment of the society about the lot of the people, in the social spectrum, whom we call, below the poverty line. I read in a recent report that in my own State more than 40 per cent of

[Dr. Henry Austin]

the people in urban areas live below the poverty line. The same report says that in Orissa 40 per cent of the rural people are living below the poverty line. Our concern should be to take constructive steps to meet the challenge posed by the sizable number of people living below the poverty line. This is a national problem, and because of its magnitude I would like to make some consturctive suggestions, and I hope the Deputy-Speaker will give me some time for that.

One of the basic reasons for our plan not yielding the desired results is, to my mind, the inadequacy of dependable data. I believe that the existing data is inadequate for preparing and launching plans. Therefore, I would suggest that in every panchayat there should be an all-party committee, known as the popular committee which should be entrusted with the task of collecting data, which is a pre-requisite for planning.

Similarly, tax evasion is a big problem facing the Finance Minister and the country. Everyone knows that tax evasion is indulged in on a very large scale. To tackle this problem, I would suggest that in every panchayat there should be popular committees consisting of members of all responsible political parties. Every citizen should have the right to approach that committee and there should be public hearing. Blackmarketeers and hoarders should also be dealt with by the same committee. In this way, we can mop up a considerable amount of revenue.

Then, everyone knows that there is so much of blackmarketing in controlled goods. I suggest that a list of the dealers to whom these controlled articles are supplied should be distributed to the M.Ps., M.L.As, municipal corporation and panchayat board members of the area concerned. Suppose a particular quantity of sugar is allotted to a factory manufacturing sweets, the people's representatives of the area should be in a position to make surprise visit and see whether it has been utilized for the specific purpose for which it has been allotted. This will also remove the impression that only some people are being favoured with such permits.

Then, there should be a Military Food production brigade. I think that much of the challenge of the food scarcity can be met by forming this brigade, which will also be a second line of defence. Most of the service personnel retire at an early age. Such people should be re-settled all along our border and they should be persuaded to cultivate food crops by giving them all facilities. In that case, they will be able to produce quite a good quantity of foodgrains which will be sufficient at least for the use of the defence services. This has been tried with success in some countries and it can be tried here also. Besies offering security on our borders, this will augment our food production, at least so far as the requirements of the defence people are concerned.

Another suggestion is a Massive Village Renewal Scheme. Everyone says that there is lack of accommodation in cities and Congestion and Stagnation in villages At the same time, we all know that the materials necessary for house building projects are available in plenty in our country itself. We have enormous forest wealth for wood, idle labour and raw materials for brick and cement. So, why not we create a Village Army whose task is to manufacture these things. There can be training centres for masons, carpenters brick-layers and other artisans. Apart from helping to solve the problem of accommodation, this will also generate more employment potential.

Then, to bring more land under cultivation, there should be tube-well and pump set factories in every district.

To meet the challenge of the massive educated unemployment, there should be shift system in schools and colleges. In that case, by utilizing the existing infrastructure and without any further investment, more teachers can be appointed.

Regarding my home State, Kerala, I would sugest, that taking into account the know-how among Kerala women of embroidery and needle work, there should be a ready-made garment factory in every district. Incidentally, that has a big export market.

Further, utilising the abundant timber supply of Kerala, a coach factory can be started by the railways. Also, the Defence Ministry can start some big defence establishment there especially because Kerala is far away from the vunerable borders of our country.

The proposed oil tanker berth should be located near Bolghaty canal, thus enabling the development of the undeveloped right bank of the Cochin harbour and connecting the neglected island complex with the main land.

The Cochin backwaters should also be developed as a water skiing centre, attracting foreign tourists and thereby earning valuable foreign exchange.

Although 72 per cent of the power potential remains yet unexploited in Kerala we are already surplus in electricity. So, we can utilize this energy for electrifying our tranportation system, at least the lines from Ernakulam to Trivandrum and Ernakulam to Kozhikode should be electrified. Ernakulam should also be connected with the suburban towns like Alleppey, Trichur and Kottayam.

A recent seismic survey conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered "favourable structures" in the Arabian Sea and even in the Bay of Bengal. We should immediately launch plans to have off-shore drilling so that a big oil rush will take place, generating a big Oil Revolution. This would revolutionise the country and free the oil industry from the foreign monopolists and capitalists.

Sir, with these observations I support the Budget proposals.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिन से इस बजट पर बहस सुन रहे हैं और एक ऐंगल सीधे और साफ तौर पर यह प्रोजेक्ट किया जा रहा है, जब से पार्लियामेंट शुरू हुई है तब से और उस के पहले से कि अवाम में एक नई फिजा डेवेलप की जाये कि जो नान-रिअल इश्यूज हैं उन को रियल इश्यूज बना कर के सारी इश्यूज को कन्फ्यूज किया जाये । इस को डेवेलप करने में हमारी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, जनसंघ वाले, सी पी (एम) वाले, श्री पीलू मोदी, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी वगैरह पूरी तरह से लगे हुए हैं । आज रियल इश्यू यह है कि इस मुल्क से बेकारी का खात्मा कैसे हो, रियल इश्यू है कि अनाज की पैदावार कैसे बढ़े, रिअल इश्यू है कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट कैसे दूर किया जायें, प्रोडक्शन कैसे बड़े, और इस के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये । लेकिन इसके बजाये आज कुछ लोगों की तरफ से कोशिश यह होती है कि किस तरह से हमारी प्रोडक्शन को और सारी चीजों के लिये जो एफर्ट की जा रही है, जो पैदावार बढ़ रही है उस को डिस्ट्राय किया जाये ।

कल श्री पीलू मोदी ने कहा कि आप इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस को नीलाम करें, फूड ग्रेन्स के लाइसेंस नीलाम करें । यह किस का नारा है? यह नारा फ्री एन्टर्प्राईज को सपोर्ट करने वालों का है, यह नारा फ्री एन्टर्प्राईज वालों को खुले व्यापार की इजाज़त देने के लिये है, जनता को पूरी तरह से लूटने की इजाज़त देने के लिये है । यह नारा जन संघ का भी है और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का भी है । धीरे-धीरे उन

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

का नारा यह भी बन जायेगा कि देश को नीलाम करो। यह बात ठीक है कि हम को सोचना है कि जो मुश्किलात है उन का मुकाबला हम कैसे करे। श्री पीलू मोदी कहते है कि अगर फूट ट्रेड को गवर्नमैंट टेक ओवर कर लेगी तो मुल्क में केयास हो जायेगा, मुल्क मे गडबड़ हो जायेगी। आज जयप्रकाश नारायण ने भी इसी तरह कुछ कहा है इसका हम को दुख है और हम इस की सख्त मज़म्मत करते हैं। मै बतलाना चाहता हू कि आज से चन्द साल पहले जब एफ सी आई नही था जब फूड का कट्रोल नही था, उन दिनों मे क्या होता था। यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, कलकत्ते और बम्बई के व्यापारी पजाब मे जाकर अनाज खरीदते थे और उसको वहीं रखते थे। वहा रखने के बाद जब उसकी कीमत दुगुनी हो जाती थी तब फिर अपने लोगों को बेचते थे। अनाज खरीदते तब थे जब पैदावार मार्केट मे आती थी और अनाज की कीमत गिरती थी। सट्टा मार्केट उन के हाथ मे थी। प्राइस को वह कंट्रोल करते थे, एकानामी को वह कट्रोल करते थे और पैदावार को घटा कर किसान को लूटने और बेच कर खरीदार को लूटने के यह दो काम पीलू मोदी साहब के लोग और जनसंघ पार्टी के लोग करते थे। इन दोनों कामों से छुटकारा किस ने दिलाया? जब सरकार इस व्यापार में ऐन्टर हुई। हमारे सामने लोगों को इन मुश्किलात से बचाने का सवाल था। हमारे सामने सवाल यह था कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में जब पैदावार किसान के पास होती है तो गेंहूं की कीमत 50 रुपये होती है लेकिन जब वह मार्केट में जाकर बिकती है तो उसकी कीमत 130 रु० हो जाती है, उस से किसान को कैसे बचाया जाये। उस वक्त सरकार ऐंटर हुई और एकानामिक प्राइस फिक्स की। इस से किसानों को भी फायदा हुआ और खरीदारों को भी फायदा हुआ। आज हम सारा अनाज का धन्धा व्यापारियों के हाथ में देदें तो वह 200 रु० क्विंटल बिकेगा। वह लोग सारे देश के किसानो की भी लूट करेगे और खरीदारो की भी लूट करेंगे। इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला किया कि फूडग्रेन के व्यापार को टेक-ओवर करना चाहिये और जल्दी करना चाहिये। यह काम उसने बिल्कुल दुरुस्त किया है और इसके लिये मे उसको मुबारकबाद देता हू। इसको और भी बढावा देने की जरूरत है। इसको और भी मुकम्मिल करने की जरूरत है। आपको शुगर को भी इस मे लाना चाहिये। शुगर के मामले मै हम लोगो ने ढील दे रक्खी है कि 30 परसेंट शुगर का फ्री सेल हो सकता है। आज शुगर की प्राइस की चर्चा सब जगह होती है। शुगर के 100 फी सदी प्रोडक्शन को सरकार को अपने हाथ मे ले लेना चाहिये। इस को कन्ट्रोल करना चाहिये। शुगर मिल्स को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिये। जब तक हम शुगर मिल्स को नेशनलाइज नहीं करते तब तक आप का काम आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

श्री पीलू मोदी ने कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटा होता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज के हालात कुछ ऐसे हैं। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर का मकसद क्या था?

पब्लिक सेक्टर हम बनाते क्यो हैं ? पब्लिक सेक्टर इसलिये बनाते हैं कि हम लोगों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर मे बचा कर के जो चीजे उन मे पैदा होती है वह उनको नो प्रोफिट, नो लास बेसिस पर दे सकें । श्री पटेल, श्री पीलू मोदी और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी का कहना है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर व्यापार अच्छा कर सकता है । अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जितनी सिक मिल्स को गवर्नमेंट कामयाब करती है उनमे प्राइवेट सेक्टर नाकामयाब रहा है । गवर्नमेंट ने सिक मिल्स को टेक-ओवर कर के कामयाब किया, वह उसमे नाकामयाब नही रही । सिक मिल्स की हिमायत करने वाले खुद मेटली सिक है, फिजिकली सिक है, जैसे श्री पीलू मोदी साहब है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य आप भी है ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर उनकी और आप की पालीटिक्स एक ही है । श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु की पालिटिक्स भी वही है ।

पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे मे मैं श्री चव्हाण साहब को सुझाव दूगा, अपनी गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव दूगा कि जो अन्डर प्रोडक्शन यूनिट्स थी उनको वह फुल प्रोडक्शन मे कैसे और कितनी जल्दी लायेगी इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है .

इस बजट मैं यह ठीक है पाच लाख आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट देने का प्राविजन रक्खा है । पिछले साल भी आपने कुछ रुपया रखा था कैश प्रोग्राम के तौर पर और उस से पहले साल भी रक्खा था । लेकिन वह रुपया खर्च नही हुआ । पिछले साल भी वह पूरी तरह खर्च नही हुआ और बच गया । इस साल जो रुपया आप रखने वाले है पाच लाख पोस्ट क्रिएट करने के लिये उनको आप पूरी तरह यूटिलाइज करे और यह देखे कि पाच लाख पोस्ट क्रिएट हो जाय और लोगों को मिले ।

हम ने मोनोपोली को कबर करने का जो फैसला किया है और उसके लिये जो एफर्ट्स हो रही है वह सिर्फ इसलिये कि हम देश मैं समाजवाद लाना चाहते है । इसके लिये फैसला हो चुका है प्लैनिंग कमिशन का। इसके लिये कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक कमेटी है । हम लोग मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को कर्ब करना चाहते हैं और इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये । उस तरफ आपका ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

जिन स्टेट्स मे अनाज की पैदावार बढ सकती है जैसे पजाब है, हरियाणा है वैस्टर्न यू पी है, वहा आपको एडीशनल रिसोर्सिस देने चाहिये । इन स्टेट्स ने कहा है कि इनको ऐडीशनल रिसोर्सिस दिए जाए । इस जान से आपको दो मिलियन टन अनाज एक्स्ट्रा मिल सकता है, व्हीट मिल सकती है और एक मिलियन टन यहा से राइस एक्स्ट्रा मिल सकता है । अभी 65 परसेंट पजाब आपको टोटल पूल जो है फूड का उस मे दे रहा है । अगर इस साल भी आप स्पेशल कैश प्रोग्राम बनाए फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाये तो दो मिलियन टन आपको अनाज पंजाब और हरियाणा और वैस्टर्न यू पी से मिल सकता है ।

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

टूरिज्म बढ़ाने की तरफ भी चव्हाण साहब को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इससे आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज बहुत मिल सकता है। इस तरफ आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया। टूरिज्म को एज एन इंडस्ट्री आप बिल्ड करें और उसमें आपको काफी फायदा होगा।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall keep to my allotted time as I realise it would be embarrassing to the Chair if the time is not adhered to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: While discussing the Budget, my sister on the opposite side—she is not there now—I wanted to tell her that if she continues to see things through coloured glasses, she will never have a clear vision.

Conditions in the villages are changing and there has been an all-round improvement in the villages and I would like her to know this.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra): What about the sister on your side ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has been generous towards our respected Sikh community and allowed the burden of the daily tax deduction to fall on the less fortunate. Sir, I mean here the dose of duties that have been considered on items like shaving cream, and stainless steel which will obviously cut deeper into the skins of all clean-shaven males.

The levies that have been reconsidered have spared the poor to a certain extent, the rich too have heaved a sigh of relief, the burden again has to be borne by the middle class. Some concessions from the Hon. Finance Minister were expected in celebrating the 25th year of independence, but none came forth.

The budget, Sir, once again brings forth the dismal truth how much we are slaves of the monsoon. To develop the resources to combat the evils of famine, a resort to taxation starts. We have run into vicious circle of having to fight alternatively famines and floods in our country. How long can we continue with this battle in which crores of rupees are being poured every year ? Building embankments to fight the floods and boring tubewells to fight famine are no utlimate answer for a long term relief. There has been whole-sale deforestation of the Himalayas which controls the climate pattern of India. The parent forests are systematically cut to make plantation forestry which disturbs nature's delicate balance. In U.P. alone it has finished the wild life of the Tarai. The budget should have provided some funds to reverse the environmental sacrileges which are being perpetrated in all parts of the country.

I find that the expenditure earmarked for the Police is more than the expenditure earmarked for social services, like education and family planning. The estimates for family planning for next year were Rs. 6·09 crores against the revised estimates of Rs. 6·11 crores. At the same time the police expenditure for the current year was Rs. 120 crores and the budget has provided for Rs. 131 crores. This is lopsided. The money earmarked in the current year is likely to be used to develop battalions and armed police. More finances should have been provided for the development of District Police and less for those who deal with batons and bullets.

There has been an increased levy on unexposed cinema films from 15 paise to 50 paise per metre. It would have been more judicious if this levy had been put on colour films and not on unexposed black and white films. Only recently we have seen the emergence of a healthy trend in making good films. The film Finance Corporation has helped film producers and directors to make films which they would not have made if they were to take the help of the commercial market to meet the expenses of film making Barring one film all the films produced

through Film Finance Corporation have been in black and white. The net effect of this levy is going to hit those who have been seeking the assistance of the Film Finance Corporation and struggling hard to make their talent known. Those who have black money are not going to be affected by this. Sir, if raw film material becomes too expensive in the market, it will give rise to another nefarious activity—smuggling. Already Indian Films are being smuggled out causing a loss to the Ex-Chequer.

Another item that has been subjected to levy is long-playing gramaphone records. Gramaphone records are produced indigeneously and are providing a source of income to some of our artists. I may like to recall that 8 or 9 years ago the then Finance Minister had taxed gramaphone records and then withdrew the levies as nothing worthwhile was coming into the exchequer. If classical music is to be taxed it is indeed a shameful retrograde step.

Our banks should play an important part in removing poverty. Small scale sector is still being ignored by them as these banks are manned by conservatives. They are willing to lend out big money to big people which sometimes becomes a source of headache to them, yet to pay paltry sums of Rs. 500 or 1000 as loans to be used for starting a tea-stall, a dhaba, or a cycle repair unit by a poor man is too much for these banks. They start with the presumption that this money will not be paid back. Rs. 3000 crores are lying with the banks unutilised. There are very few who are bold to take up the challenge to help the downtrodden.

I hope our sports will get impetus as donations for this will not be taxed. This will bring joy and happiness as more people will be able to join the games making them healthy and strong.

*SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Peermade) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister outwordly looks to be a very attractive Budget. He has imposed taxes to the tune of Rs. 296 crores and the deficit is also only to the tune of Rs. 85 crores. But if we go down to the Budget we will find that the deficit will go up to the tune of Rs. 200 crores and along with that the taxes will also go up. When the Government implements the recommendations of the Pay Commission whose report is expected by the end of this month I am sure the deficit will go up to Rs. 200 crores.

15·38 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

In this Budget taxes have been imposed on tobacco, petrol and cotton. These taxes in actual effect will have to be borne by the common man. The country is already facing a difficult situation with rise in the prices of essential commodities. With the presentation of this Budget the prices of these articles have already started rising and every day the prices are going up. The Government has miserably failed to stop the price line. It is a stark reality and I am sorry to say that.

Whether in the agricultural field or in the industrial sector the Government has not been able to give any incentive for progress through this Budget. The Government talks much about Green Revolution

The hon. Minister made a statement that in 1973-74 the production of wheat will go up. That is also a statement based on the expectation of good monsoons. The Government has not been able to make any improvement in the availability of irrigation facilities. This year the monsoon failed and the country is facing a drought situation. Sir, in our country a large amount of land is lying idle. This can be made cultivable if irrigation facilities are provided. If irrigation facilities are provided in these areas we will be able to produce more food and we need not have to import food from foreign countries.

Sir, due to power cut many industries have nearly closed down. Kerala is a State which produces a large quantity of power. But the Government has not been able to utilise that

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M M Joseph]

production Kerala is lying neglected in the industrial field Compared to other States Kerala produces more electricity and it has also got more man-power There is man-power and natural resources in abundance in Kerala The Government has not done anything to start new industries in Kerala

This Government makes hollow promises to Kerala These promises are never fulfilled This House must be aware of the promise made to Kerala about a petro-chemical complex and a precision factory In my district of Kottayam, at a place called Vellore there was talk about a newsprint factory being started To my knowledge the construction of that factory was sanctioned by the Government, but now I understand that is not coming up

Sir, Kerala earns the maximum amount of foreign exchange for India and it has a right to demand more attention from the Centre The people of Kerala have got some self-respect and they cannot go to the centre with a begging bowl The Centre itself must give what is due to the State

श्री तुरि सिंह (खुर्जा) माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1973–74 का बजट बहस मुबाहसे और विचार के लिए सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत है । यह बजट बहुत ही शुभ लक्षणा के साथ सदन मे प्रस्तुत किया गया है जैसे औद्योगिक उत्पादन मे 7 फीसदी की तरक्की, पिछले आठ महीनो मे निर्यात मे 23 फीसदी वृद्धि, दैवी विपत्तियो से समय पर राहत कार्यों के लिए रकम को 75 करोड रुपये से बढा कर 220 करोड कर देना, पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध से प्रभावित आठ लाख लोगो के पुनर्वास के लिए 18 करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था, रक्षा बजट मे 192 करोड रुपये की वृद्धि कर के 1600 करोड रुपये निश्चित किया जाना और अनेक नई कल्याणकारी योजनाओ का सम्मिलित किया जाना, आदि । मै समझता हू कि यह बजट आगामी वर्ष मे हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही शुभकर है ।

इस बजट मे यह भी कहा गया है कि हम को बीस लाख टन अनाज बाहर से मगाना है । इस मे किसानो और खेती की प्रगति के लिए सिचाई, खाद और बीजो आदि के लिए बडी बडी धनराशिया रखी गई है । लेकिन मै कहना चाहता हू कि जो धनराशि बाहर से अनाज मगाने मे खर्च की जाती है, अगर वह इस देश मे ही किसानो को सहूलियते देने के लिए सही ढग से खर्च की जाये, तो मै यकीन दिला सकता हू कि पजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश ही देश की अनाज की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं ।

इस बजट मे कृषि आय पर भी टैक्स लगाने की बात कही गई है । एक नई व्यवस्था चली है कि जिन लोगो के पास काला धन है, वे खेती के जरिये काले धन को सफेद धन मे बदल लेते हैं । मै उन लोगो की रक्षा या मदद के लिए कुछ नही कहना चाहता हू, लेकिन मै यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान प्रकृति पर निर्भर है और उसको न जाने कितनी दैवी विपत्तियो का सामना करना पडता है । उस की कोई निश्चित आमदनी नहीं होती है । हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की नैट इनकम 500 रूपये के करीब है । इस स्थिति मे किसान यह टैक्स कैसे दे पायेगा ? कैसे इस टैक्स को रेसेस किया जायेगा ? किसान तो अपने काम मे लगा रहता है, लेकिन यह टैक्स लगाए जाने के बाद वह अदालतो के चक्कर लगाता

फिरेगा और टैक्स लेने वाले अधिकारियों के पीछे पीछे घूमता फिरेगा। इस प्रकार किसान अपने उत्पादन में पूरा ध्यान नही दे पायेगा। मेरी स्पष्ट राय है कि किसानों के कृषि आय पर टैक्स न लगाया जाये, बल्कि उन को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए यथा-सम्भव सब सुविधाये दी जायें।

हिन्दुस्तान में इकोनोमिक डिसपैरिटी बहुत बढ़ी हुई है। हिन्दुस्तान मे आज भी एक तरफ लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी वाले लोग है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे भी लोग हैं, जिन की रोजाना आमदनी दो, ढाई, तीन रुपये से अधिक नही है। इस डिसपैरिटी आफ इनकम को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार को क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान मे लाखों की तादाद मे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं। उन सब के जीवन की आवश्यकताये एक जैसी होती है। मेरी निश्चित माग है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियो के वेतनों में 1 और 10 से अधिक का अन्तर नही होना चाहिए। आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों में पाच छ हजार पाने वाले अधिकारी भी हैं, जिन को भत्ते और ट्रैवलिंग एलाउंस आदि भी मिलते है और 150 या 190 रुपये पाने वाले चौथी श्रेणी के चपरासी भी है। ये मे इतने बड़े डिफरेंस को खत्म करना चाहिए। मैं इस को हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति और मजबूती के लिए एक अच्छा कदम समझता हू।

देश में जो गरीब और पिछड़े लोग है, उन के उत्थान और विकास की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन इस के लिए सरकार जो रुपया देती है, वह गरीबों तक नही पहुंच पाता है। हमारा नौकरशाही तबका ऐसा माया जाल बिछाये रहता है कि अगर किसी अधिकारी ने "अडे" को "आलू" लिख दिया, तो अन्त तक वह "आलू" ही लिखा जायेगा, चाहे उस अडे से बच्चा भी निकल जाये। यह सिलसिला नही टूट पाता है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी से उन्नति का काम नही हो पाता है। जो रुपया हरिजनोद्धार के लिए दिया गया है, अगर उस को सही ढग से इस्तेमाल किया जाये, तो देश सचमुच में तरक्की कर सकता है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश मे किसानों पर दुगने टैक्स लगे हुए है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान कराह रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश देश का एक बड़ा प्रदेश है और एक देश के बराबर है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र के लोगो को इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मे जाना पडता है। उन को तारीख से तीन चार दिन पहले जाना पड़ता है और रेल मे बहुत दिक्कते होती हैं। मेरी बहुत पुरजोर शब्दों मे माग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट की एक शाखा मेरठ मे स्थापित की जाये। हर प्रदेश मे हाई कोर्ट की कई शाखायें है। इस बारे मे वकील साहबान का एक कनवेन्शन मेरठ मे हुआ था, जिसमे यह माग की गई थी कि हाई कोर्ट की एक शाखा मेरठ मे बनाई जानी चाहिए।

अन्त मे मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक हम देश की आमदनी को गरीबों तक नहीं पहुचायेगे, तब तक हमारा यह बजट सफल नही हो सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Kartik Oraon. Only seven minutes

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): At least 10 minutes Sir, I rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. The budget on the whole, if may say so, is a very balanced and comprehensive one calculated to bring about some changes in the way to socialism To-day, if we think in terms of the statement that the budget is merely a statement of receipt and expenditure, I would say that it is not correct This budget has got to have a departure from the past, and it has got to discharge the tremendous responsibilities in the sense that the budget should be in a position to meet the challenge of hunger, unemployment, descase, illiteracy, regional imbalances, backwardness, communalism, so on and so forth, and, at the same time, to fight the increasing loss of national character necessary to sustain democracy in our country

Sir, I would not like to speak on many subjects, because you have already scared me that I would have only seven minutes I would like to concentrate my attention on backward areas because the backward areas have got much to do with the *garibi hatao* programme Unless the backward areas in our country can be developed systematically, I do not think there is any point for us to think in terms of *garibi hatao*

The best backward areas have become a subject of vested interest Everybody claims that his area is the most backward area Some people come and say that agriculturally they are backward and some people say that industrially they are backward The Central Government has to decide as to whether there is the necessity of agricultural development or industrial development, whether the people in that area are really developed and whether the *per capita* income of that area has increased As a glaring example I want to cite the case of Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas India is getting one-third of the mineral wealth of the country from this area, but people over there have been reduced to be the refugees in their own homes. These areas are still very much backward and exploited

The criteria of the backwardness should be based on *per capita* income. There are many regions in the country which are backward.

I was told that there was another region in the U P. hill area and a Hill Area development corporation has been set up headed by Mr Painuli M P. as the Chairman and he has been removed, understand Sir, there is Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority created by the State Government of Bihar and I am the most unfortunate Deputy Chairman of that Autonomous Development Authority, the Chief Minister being the Chairman The situations are being so created that nobody is in a position to sit there and work effectively The Chief Minister has got all the powers, all the authority but no responsibility I have got all the responsibilities, but no authority The authority and responsibility must go together What has been done ? This Chairman is holding all the powers he alone can call the meeting and that is the reason why the meetings are held six months or seven months This is the fate of the Autonomous Development Authority There is no fund It has been passed by legislation that this authority should have funds of its own I want that the Central Government should take keen interest in the matter as it is the responsibility of the Central Government that the backward areas are developed Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas area is no less than a colony of North Bihar In Block level sub-divisional level, District level, universities and schools, no more than 25 % of the local people are employed Workers—village level workers and even forest guards, peons and others are being imported from outside People must know that human nature is the same everywhere, whether it is Telengana, Vidharba, or Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. Therefore, I am reminding the hon Minister of his responsibility and duty towards his area—to protect it from exploitation and allow this backward area to develop.

The Chief Minister has always been declaring every where that "I am *dejure* and Kartik Oraon is *de facto* Chairman" no power

no authority, no fund. That is the position. For the last 25 years the problems of backward areas has not been solved and I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to see that a model Act for the development of the backward areas of India is brought by the Central Govt. Development Authority in each State should be operated on that basis. There should be one Central Board for Backward Areas of which the Prime Minister should be the Chairman. Only then we could be assured of some justice. Only on the improvement of the backward areas rests the solution of *garibi hatao* problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: You cannot shut out the problem like that. Pity the backward people of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pity the other members who want to speak.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Today the country demands the creation and development of national character. There is no provision in this budget for the creation of Special machinery for development of national character. That should be a must. Where is the blooming national character on which we can base the *garibi hatao* programme in this country? I can give my own experience. While I was in U.K.—for about 10 years I was there. I applied for a job on the British railways. In British railways, there were three categories of jobs—A, B and C. I applied for A, the lowest category. But they offered me B category with three increments. I asked them why? They said, "We are British and we would not like to do anything which is not British". Today in our country everybody—Ministers, officers and public representatives—everybody, has to see that he behaves in a manner by which the prestige or national character of his country is not being marred. National character is at the root of every problem. Nothing will be achieved unless we have adequate provision for backward areas.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तावित करों के संबंध में विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता क्यों कि समय नहीं है। लेकिन मैं हर साल वस्तुओं पर जो कर लगाए जाते हैं उस का सख्त विरोधी हूं। यह तरीके वस्तुतः आउट आफ डेट हो चुके है दुनिया में। सरकार को कुछ इस के संबंध में गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि आय के और कौन से ऐसे तरीके हैं कि जिन में बिना कर लगाए सरकारी आय बढ़ सके। सरकार को इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। मुख्यतः चार उपाय ऐसे हैं जिन से सरकार की आय बढ़ सकती है और कर भी उसे नहीं लगाने पड़ेंगे। पहला है तट-कर चोरी अर्थात् स्मगलिंग को रोकना। दूसरा है वर्तमान करों की अधिक वसूली के लिए चुस्त कदम ईमानदारी के साथ उठाना। तीसरा है फिजूल खर्च को रोकना और चौथा है सार्वजनिक संस्थानों से आय बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस तथा सख्ती के साथ कदम उठाना। ये चारों उपाय ऐसे है जिनसे सरकार की बहुत आय हो सकती है। समय बहुत कम है वरना हर एक के ऊपर मैं बहुत से सुझाव दे सकता था जो बहुत लाभदायक होते। फिर भी मैं एक दो चीजों पर थोड़ा बहुत प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं।

आप तट कर की चोरी को लीजिए। सरकार चाहे तो इस को रोक कर कम से कम 100 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी इस से कर सकती है। एक पत्रकार की हैसियत से कुछ स्मगलर लोगों से मुझे मिलने का

[श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर]

मौका मिला। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हमारे तीन कंसाइनमेंट आते हैं, तीन खेप में कोई चीज आती है और उस में से दो भी कस्टम्स ड्यूटी से बच कर निकल आते हैं तो उस से बहुत आमदनी हो जाती है। जो बम्बई का कस्टम्स पोर्ट है, नारमन प्वाइंट से भी दो ट्रक टेलीविजन सेट कस्टम्स से बिना पकड़े हुए निकल जाते हैं। और बहुत दूर पकड़े जाते हैं। इसके लिए कस्टम वालों से पूछा जाता है कि क्या कारण है स्मगलर्स की पकड़ नहीं सकती है तो उनका कहना है कि जितने स्मगलर्स हैं, जितनी तटकर चोरी है वह पश्चिम तट पर होती है और मिडिल ईस्ट कन्ट्रीज से माल आता है। जो स्मगलर्स हैं उनके पास जो नावें या जहाज होता है उसकी स्पीड बहुत तेज होती है और वह आधुनिक यंत्रों से लैस होते हैं जबकि हमारे कस्टम्स के पास जो नावें या जहाज हैं वह कम रफ्तार से चलते हैं। 8 या 10 नाट की उनकी रफ्तार होती है। हमारी जो नाव उनको पकड़ने के लिए जाती है उससे उनकी नाव की रफ्तार तेज होती है कि इसलिए वे आगे निकल जाते हैं। सबसे पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि कस्टम वालों को ऐसी नाव और जहाज दें जिनकी रफ्तार बहुत तेज हो और जिसमें आधुनिक यन्त्र मौजूद हों। कस्टम अधिकारियों के पास होवरक्राफ्ट भी होने चाहिये ताकि नीचे से उड़ते हुए वे स्मगलर्स की गतिविधियों को देख सकें। यदि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो जाये तो इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारे कस्टम अधिकारी काफी स्मगलर्स को पकड़ सकते हैं। डेढ़ सौ करोड़ से भी ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है। हमारे देश में केवल सोने में दो सौ करोड़ की स्मगलिंग होती है।

16.00 hrs.

इसके साथ साथ हमारी विमान सेवाओं से भी काफी स्मगलिंग होती है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि विमान सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों पर भी सख्ती बरती जाये ताकि विमान सेवा के माध्यम से भी स्मगलिंग रुक सके।

हमारा जो अंडमान द्वीप समूह है उसका हम उपयोग नहीं करते हैं। खास तौर पर जो हमारा छोटा अंडमान है वहां पर यदि हम फ्री पोर्ट बना दें तो मेरा विश्वास है, बहुत से प्रवासी भारतीय, जोकि पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं देश के ऐसे फ्री पोर्ट में कई करोड़ रुपया लगा देंगे और मैं समझता हूं एक अरब से भी ज्यादा रुपया आ सकता है। यदि इस प्रकार के फ्री पोर्ट खोल दिए जायें तो वहां पर हमारे प्रवासी भारतीय विदेशी मुद्रा भी कमा कर दे सकते हैं और लोगों को काम भी वहां पर मिल सकता है। हांगकाग एक छोटा सा द्वीप है लेकिन चीन उसको इसलिए अपने कब्जे में नही लेता है क्योंकि चीन के लगभग तीन लाख नागरिक वहा पर काम करते हैं और उनकी प्रति दिन कम से कम तीन डालर की जो आय होती है वह चीन जाती है। इस प्रकार से प्रति दिन चीन को 10 लाख डालर मिलते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में चीन हांगकांग को अपने कब्जे में लेना चाहेगा। इसी प्रकार से यदि आप अंडमान, नीकोबार तथा अन्य द्वीपों को टूरिज्म के लिए डेवलप करें तथा हवाई जहाज और समुद्री मार्ग से आने जाने के साधन उपलब्ध करें तो बहुत आय बढ़ सकती है।

जहां तक फिजूलखर्ची रोकने का सम्बन्ध है, जो सरकारी और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के कार्यालय हैं या जो अधिकारी और मंत्री हैं उनके लिए विदेशी कार खरीदना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाय । कहा जाता है कि विदेशी कार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के द्वारा खरीदी जाती है, वह राजदूतों व दूतावासों से विदेशी कारें खरीद लेती हैं । यह ठीक है लेकिन हमको यह देखना होगा कि उन कारों की मेन्टीनेन्स पर कितना खर्चा होता है । विदेशी कारों पर डेढ़ दो हजार का महीना खर्च होता है और कई हजार के स्पेयर पार्टस लेकर रखने पड़ते हैं । तो इस चीज को तत्काल बन्द कर देना चाहिए । इसी तरह से यदि आप बड़े बड़े दफ्तरों में, खास तौर से सरकारी सस्थानों के दफ्तरों में सजावट देखें तो आप दंग रह जायेंगे । वहा पर बढ़िया कालीन व फर्नीचर होता है । यह फिजूल खर्च है । बढ़िया डायरी मैगजीन छपाने में बहुत अधिक रुपये का अपव्यय किया जाता है । इस से सरकार कई करोड़ रुपय बचा सकती है । यदि वित्त मंत्री जी चाहें तो एक कलम से इस अपव्यय को रोक सकते हैं । इसी तरह से जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज हैं वहां पर अन्य राज्यों के कर्मचारियों को लीव ट्रेवेलिंग एलाउन्स देने का प्रावधान है । पहले जब अंग्रेज थे तब उनको अपने मुल्क जाने के लिए ट्रेवेलिंग एलाउन्स मिलता था लेकिन अब क्यों ? अगर मैं मध्य प्रदेश का हूं और कलकत्ते में नौकरी करूं तो मुझे कलकत्ते से मध्य प्रदेश जाने आने के लिए लीव ट्रेवेलिंग एलाउन्स मिलेगा। क्या यह औचित्य है ? इस प्रथा को बन्द करना चाहिए ।

हमारे देश में जो अकाल पड़ा है उससे सरकार ने अभी तक कोई सबक नहीं लिया है । यदि सरकार ने कोई सबक लिया होता तो इस बजट में और आगा । चवर्षीय योजना जो बनाई जा रही है उसमें क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन होता । हमारे देश में अकाल पड़ा, उससे इतनी मंहगाई बढ़ी और चारों ओर से वेतन बढ़ाने की मांग हो रही है जिसका सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बुरा असर पड़ा है। यदि सरकार इस अकाल से कुछ सबक लेती तो सिंचाई, बिजली और सड़क इत्यादि के लक्ष्य निर्धारित करती और बताती कि इतनी एकड़ भूमि पर 73–74 में सिंचाई होगी, इतने मील सड़क बनेगी, इतने गावों में बिजली जायेगी। लेकिन इसके बजाय सरकार अमुक सौ करोड़ रुपए देती है । सरकार इस बात की जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेती कि इतनी सिंचाई और इतनी लम्बी सड़कों की व्यवस्था होगी । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो योजना बनती है वह जाब-ओरिएन्टेड होनी चाहिए, रेस्पांसिबिलिटी ओरिएन्टेड होनी चाहिए और प्रोडक्शन ओरिएन्टेड होनी चाहिए । इस बात की झलक हमें नहीं मिलती है ।

बजट में तथा पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज की बात होती है, मैं मध्य प्रदेश की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वहा पर रेल और रोड की बहुत कमी है । भारत के किसी भी रेल व सड़क नक्शों को देखने से यह साफ मालूम हो जायेगा । वहां पर सिंचाई की बहुत कमी है । मध्य प्रदेश के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत अन्याय हुआ है । वहां पर कुछ बड़े सार्वजनिक कारखाने खुले

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

हैं उनमें वहां के लोगों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इस प्रकार से अभी भी वहां पर राजनीतिक व आर्थिक शोषण जारी है। सरकार को इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, अब जबकि हम पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की ड्योढ़ी पर खड़े हैं, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है वह मेरी दृष्टि से बहुत व्यावहारिक है और इसलिए मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं तथा उन्हें बधाई देता हूं। इस बजट की आलोचना में हमारे कुछ विरोधी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इसमें गरीबों को बहुत टेक्स देने पड़ेंगे, उन्होंने गरीबों के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की है, उनके लिए घड़ियाली आंसू बहाये हैं लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ चीजों पर टैक्स लगाने की बात कही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं जो व्यक्ति एलेक्ट्रिक एप्लायन्सेज रखता है, मंहगी सिग्रेट पीता है या कार रखता है क्या वह साधारण आदमी है ? इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति या तो उच्च वर्ग या उच्च मध्यम वर्ग में आते है। वे लोग उस श्रेणी के हैं जिनकी 1970–71 की एकोनामिक सर्वे के मुताबिक 343.8 रुपए की आमदनी होती हैं जोकि एक साधारण व्यक्ति की आमदनी नहीं है। इसलिए यह टैक्स उच्च वर्ग पर लगेंगे। साधारण वर्ग पर इस टैक्स को नहीं माना जा सकता है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि पेट्रोल पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया उससे साधारण व्यक्ति जो बस में सफर करते हैं या स्कूटर में जाते है उनको कुछ ज्यादा भाड़ा देना पड़ेगा किन्तु प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि किस वर्ग पर कितना टैक्स लगता है बल्कि महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि बजट का हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ बेसिक नीड्स का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि रोजगार के साधन जुटाये जायेंगे, सेविंग्ज को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा और एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाकर इम्पोर्ट को कम किया जायेगा। रोजगार के साधन जुटाने से मुद्रा स्फीति रुकेगी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सकेगा। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि इन्फ्लेशन की वजह से हमारे देश में मंहगाई बढ़ी है और इस मंहगाई को रोकने का एकमात्र साधन यही है कि उत्पादन के साधन बढाये जायें। जब देश में उत्पादन बढेगा तो मुद्रास्फीति भी कम हो जायेगी। इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज के माध्यम से यदि हम सोचे कि मुद्रास्फीति कम हो जायेगी तो इसकी अपेक्षा वह और बढ़ेगी। इसलिए प्रत्येक दशा मे हमको उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा।

कुछ सदस्यों ने खास तौर से जनसघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सदस्यो ने अनाज की होलसेल ट्रेड का विरोध किया है। इसमे कोई सन्देह नही कि हमारे देश के जमाखोर, मुनाफाखोर और व्यापारी उनकी पीठ पर हैं। वही नही बल्कि कुछ दूसरे देश भी उनकी पीठ पर है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान को अपना अनाज बेचते रहे हैं और जो कभी भी नहीं चाहते है कि हिन्दुस्तान अनाज के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाये। इसलिए यदि हमे अपने फिफ्थ प्लान को सफल बनाना है तो उसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बने। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं इस बात के

लिए कि उन्होंने पिछडे क्षेत्रों में इन्टेग्रेटेड डेवलेपमेन्ट का उल्लेख किया है। मैं आपका ध्यान राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने वल्नरेबिल सेक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी का जिक्र किया है।

मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हू जो चीन की सीमा पर है, उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्वतीय क्षेत्र मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र के तीन जिले तिब्बत से मिले हुए है। किन्तु मै पूछना चाहता हू कि उसके विकास के लिए अब तक क्या किया है? पिछले 25 सालों से केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकार के मत्रियो ने गला फाड फाड कर लम्बे चौड़े वक्तव्य दिये है और अगर उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय और जो समाचार उन के विकास के सम्बन्ध मे प्रकाशित हुए है उनको देखा जाय तो मालूम होगा कि वह इलाका स्वर्ग बन चुका है। किन्तु वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि वहा की पर कैपिटा इन्कम देश मे सब से कम है। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिये कोई कदम आज तक नही उठाया गया है, वहा कोई उद्योग धन्धे नही है, यहा तक कि वहा का कच्चा माल बाहर भेजा जाता है। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की ओर उसी प्रकार ध्यान दे जो कि उसी तरह के दूसरे क्षेत्रो की तरफ दिया जाता है, जैसे नागालैड, काश्मीर है। इनकी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्वतीय क्षेत्र भी वल्नरेबिल पौइंट हो सकता है। वह भी सीमान्त इलाका है।

विकास के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हू। हम अनाज के उत्पादन की बात करते हैं लेकिन वह हो नही पाता क्योंकि सिंचाई की सुविधायें नहीं हैं, और सिचाई की सुविधाये इसलिए नहीं हैं क्योंकि डैम नही बन रहे हैं और डैम इसलिये नहीं बन रहे है क्योंकि सीमेंट की कमी है, टर्बाइन समय पर नहीं मिलती इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई इंटेगरेटेड प्लान उन के लिये नही है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बजट में प्रस्ताव करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखें स्पिल ओवर जितनी योजनाये है, जो अभी तक पूरी नही हुई है उनको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाय।

अन्त मे यह कहना चाहता हू कि अगर गाधी जी के स्वप्न का भारत हमें बनाना है तो सब से पहले उन पिछडे क्षेत्रो की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये जो अभी तक पिछड़े रह है। सभापति महोदय, आज तो स्थिति यह है, जिस को पपी फीडिंग कहते है, वही हालत चल रही है। कुत्ते के चार बच्चो के लिये एक प्याली मे दूध रख दिया जाय तो जो सबसे तगड़ा है वह गुर्र गुर्र करता है और वही सब दूध पी जाता है और जो कमजोर है वह पीछे रह जाता है। वही आप की नीति है। कमजोर इलाके पीछे रह जाते है और जो तगडे इलाके है सारा माल वही हडप कर जाते है। इसलिए सब से पहले कमजोर वग की उन्नति करने की ओर आप कदम उठाये।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले तीन दिन से बजट पर बहस चल रही है। सत्तारूढ़ दल और विरोधी दल के बहुत से साथियो ने अपने अपने विचार और प्रतिक्रियाये प्रकट की हैं। मेरी यह मान्यता है कि यह बजट समय और परिस्थिति को देखते हुए ठीक

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

वैसा ही है जैसा एक अच्छी और प्रगतिशील सरकार का होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं सोचता हूं कि इस बजट का प्रारूप तैयार करते समय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के मस्तिष्क में भगवान बुद्ध का महान सिद्धान्त बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय सामने रहा होगा ।

आज जिस तरह की परिस्थितिया हमारे देश मे हैं वह मैं समझता हूं किसी से छिपी हुई नही हैं। जैसी परिस्थितियां आज देश में है उन तमाम को देखते हुए बजट में जो प्राविधान है वह गलत नही कहा जा सकता। आज हमको यह देखना है कि इन तमाम कठिनाइयो का सामना करते हुए हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, और सरकार ने इसके बावजूद भी कोई विशेष टैक्स नहीं लगाये। हमारे देश को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए बहुत सी योजनायें है जिन पर कोई कम खर्च नही है। अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों पर काफ़ी खर्चा हमारी सरकार को करना पड़ रहा है, इसके अतिरिक्त बागलादेश के खर्च के बोझ ने हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को धक्का पहुंचाया है। लेकिन इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए मैं यह कहूंगा कि वह हमारा फ़र्ज था जो सदैव हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति ने दिखाया है, और हमने उसका अंजाम दिया है। जो भी टैक्स बढ़ाये हैं उनको यदि देखें तो हम कह सकते हैं कि उसका गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग की जनता पर कोई विशेष असर नही पड़ेगा । फिर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी टैक्स बढ़ाये गये है उनकी अपेक्षा अगर पिछले बकाया टैक्सों को दृढ़ता से वसूल किया जाय तो नये टैक्सों को लगाने की भी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। होता यह है कि पुराने टैक्सो को वसूल नहीं किया जाता और नये टैक्सों को बढ़ाया जाता है जिसकी वजह से महंगाई बढ़ती है और उसका असर गरीब और जनसाधारण पर पडता है। आज हम देखते हैं कि गरीब और जनसाधारण की जो स्थिति है वह खराब है। खाने के लिए अनाज नही मिलता, पहनने को कपड़ा नही मिलता और बीमारी का इलाज भी नही मिलता।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगाव) : बोलने के लिए समय नही मिलता ।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : बोलने का समय नही मिलता, और हकीकत भी है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि खाने को रोटी दे चाहे मोटी क्यों न हो, पहनने को कपडा चाहे टुकडी क्यो न हो, रहने को मकान चाहे झोंपडी क्यों न हो। यह अवश्य मिलना चाहिए, और यह सरकार का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है। क्योंकि सरकार का दर्जा एक फ़ेमिली के हेड के बराबर होता है। जिस तरह से पिता का फ़र्ज हो जाता है कि अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दे, अच्छा भोजन दे, कपडे की व्यवस्था करे, उसी तरह से सरकार का भी यह फ़र्ज है कि वह आवास के लिए, जनसाधारण के लिए, हर नागरिक के लिए इस तरह की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराये ।

सभापति महोदय, मै ऐसा सोचता हूं कि शायद मैं अपनी बात पूरी नहीं कह

पाऊंगा, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि टैक्स वसूल करने का जहां तक सवाल है इस में एक छोटा सा सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। विशेष तौर से मेरा इशारा इन्कम टैक्स की तरफ़ है। होता यह है कि इस देश में टैक्स की चोरी करने वाले लोगों की कोई कमी नहीं है। हम यह देखते है कि वहा पर इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी होती है, और आज भी ऐसे उद्योगपति पड़े हुए हैं जिन पर लाखों, करोड़ों की तादाद में टैक्सों के एरियर्स पड़े हुए हैं और सरकार उन को वसूल नहीं कर पा रही है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री चन्द्र शेखानी : होता यह है कि वह अपील करते हैं, पहले अपीलेट कमिश्नर के यहां जाते हैं, फिर अपीलेट ट्राइब्यूनल में जाते हैं, उसके बाद हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाते हैं और सालों तक मुकदमा लड़ते रहते हैं और जो रुपया सरकार को टैक्स के रूप मे देना चाहिए वह मुकदमेबाजी पर खर्च करते है, और इस तरह से सरकार को पैसा नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो टैक्स बकाया है उसके लिए सरकार नियम बनाये कि अपील करने के पहले वह टैक्स के रुपये का कम से कम 50 परसेंट और ज्यादा से ज्यादा 75 परसेंट सरकारी खजाने में जमा करें, तब अपील की अनुमति दी जाय।

जहां तक देश के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का सवाल है उस के लिए जो भी धनराशि बजट में रखी गई है वह मेरी समझ से कम है और इस के लिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धनराशि और बढ़ानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस देश में सब से ज्यादा जो मेहनतकश लोग है वे गरीब किसान, मजदूर, शोषित और सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोग हैं। और जहां तब बजट का सवाल है वहां पर इन लोगों को पूरी तरह से सुविधायें प्रदान करने की कोई गारन्टी नहीं दी गई हैं। जो किसान कड़ाके की सर्दी में खेत में पानी लगाता है ..... ।

सभापति महोदय : अब इन का भाषण नही लिखा जायगा।

श्री ई०वी० विखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव.) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में खाद्य उत्पादन का बड़ा महत्व है। जब भी खाद्य उत्पादन में कमी हो जाती है तो सारे देश में बहुत मुश्किलें पैदा हो जाती हैं। पिछले दो तीन सालों से यहां सूखा पड़ जाता है इस लिए सारी मुश्किलें आ रही हैं। वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जितना अच्छा बजट हो सकता था उतना अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। आज तक जितने भी बजट देश मे पेश हुए हैं उन में सबसे कम घाटे वाला बजट है। इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो भी सामान कामन मैन्स कंजम्शन के होते हैं उन पर अधिक टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है। जो भी टैक्स लगाया गया है वह इण्डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन है और इंडस्ट्रियल आइटेम्स पर

[श्री ई० वी० विश्वे पाटिल]

लगाया गया है । लेकिन इस से कामन मैन के कंजम्शन की चीजों की महंगाई होने वाली नहीं हैं । अगर इंडस्ट्रियल आइटेम्स पर कोई वृद्धि होती भी है तो उस से जन-साधारण पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने वाला नहीं है, इसलिए इस के लिए यहां पर लोग व्यर्थ ही चिल्लाते हैं ।

इस बजट में सब से अच्छी बात यह है कि 100 करोड़ रुपये सूखाग्रस्त प्रदेशों के लिए रक्खे गये है । इतनी बड़ी रकम इस उद्देश्य के लिए कभी नहीं रक्खी गई । दूसरी बात जो मैंने प्रश्नोत्तर काल में सुनी है वह यह कि सरकार सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कोई सीलिंग लगाना चाहती है कि वहां पर कितना खर्च किया जाये । लेकिन जो अकाल पीड़ित लोग हैं उन को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में खर्च पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिए । साथ ही सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों को राहत देने के लिए जो सिंचाई के काम हाथ में लिये गये हैं वह सूखा खत्म होने के बाद बन्द न किये जायें । वह सब नार्मल काम के तौर पर जारी रक्खे जायें ।

जो हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ऐग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिए । इस के लिए देश में कोई सर्वे होनी चाहिए जहां भी इस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज चालू की जा सके उनकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार तैयार करे और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट्स भी वही तैयार करे । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस तरह की ऐग्रो बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में खोली जानी चाहिए और सरकार को इस में सहायता देनी चाहिए । इस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज को जहां भी खोला जाये चूंकि उन का जनता से सीधा सम्बन्ध होता है इस लिए उन में पीपल्स इन्वाल्वमेंट बहुत जरूरी है । ऐसा करने पर गांव वाले भी इस में रुचि लेंगे और फंड्स वगैरह इकट्ठा कर इन इंडस्ट्रीज को आरम्भ कर सकेंगे । कुछ लोग कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट को बुरा कहते हैं, लेकिन अगर वह इस को सही तौर से देखे तो पायेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फंड जमा करने के लिए और पीपल्स इन्वाल्वमेंट प्राप्त करने के लिए, लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा साधन है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के सेबो के लिए दिल्ली मे फ्रूट कैनिंग फैक्ट्री बन रही है । उस को यहां बनाने के बजाय हिमाचल प्रदेश मे या जहां पर वह फल पैदा होते है वहां बनाया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा है । इस सम्बन्ध में आप को यह उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में शुगर कोआपरेटिव बहुत अच्छी चल रही है अगर वह कहीं और बनाई जाय तो इतनी उपयोगी नहीं हो सकती । पिछड़े प्रदेशों में इस तरह के काम करने से वह जन-साधारण के लिए बहुत उपयोगी हो सकती है । इसी तरह से स्पिनिंग ऐंड वीविंग फैक्ट्रीज और डेरी फार्म आदि भी कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में खोले जा सकते हैं । इस से पिछड़े प्रदेशों को आगे आने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और उन क्षेत्रों की उन्नति भी हो

सकेगी साथ ही ग्रोग्रर्स को भी उसका फायदा मिलेगा ।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी देश के बजट में जो मंत्रिमंडल होता है उसकी एफिशिएंसी झलकती है । जब भी मंत्रिमंडल में एफिशिएंसी नहीं रहती तब घाटे का बजट बन जाता है । मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बहुत कम है । इस के कारण हमारा प्रदेश खेती के उत्पादन के मामले में मानसून पर ही निर्भर करता है । इस कठिनाई को हल करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि पानी उपलब्ध है लेकिन गोदावरी, कृष्णा और काबेरी नदियों के पानी का झगड़ा जो राज्यों के बीच में है वह हल नही हो पा रहा है । मैंने सुना है कि छठवीं प्लान तक भी इस झगड़े के कारण कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं रक्खी जा रही है । किसान अपने आंखों से इन नदियों के पानी को देखता है लेकिन लिफ्ट से अपने खेतों की सिंचाई नहीं कर सकता । मैं चाहता हूं कि राज्यों के यह झगड़े जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म हों ताकि सूखाग्रस्त प्रदेशों को इस पानी का लाभ मिल सके । अगर हम अपनी एकानमी को सुधारना चाहते हैं तब हम को इस ओर कदम बढ़ाना होगा ताकि हमारा देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में समृद्ध हो सके । अगर इन झगडों को हल नहीं किया गया तो सूखा हमारे यहां बराबर चलता रहेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने टैक्स चोरी को कम करने तथा प्लान के कार्यों के हेतु ऐग्रीकल्चरल टैक्स का प्राविजन पहले-पहल इस बजट में किया है ।

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): May I congratulate the Finance Minister for having deftly dealt with a difficult situation.

When I say this I want to make it clear that I am neither trying to flatter him nor to ferret out further grants for the Government of West Bengal. I say this because of my sincere appreciation of his budget. He has presented a clear and realistic analysis of the economic trends during the current year in the Economic Survey without any attempt to gloss over the gigantic problems that we face today and the Budget has in a measure attempted to meet this challenge.

It is a matter of anguish that though we rise up as one when our territorial sovereignity is threatened and form a fright phalanx against the onslaught, we do not choose to recognise a far more insidious enemy amongst our midst—that of poverty. We do not choose to go all out to fight this critical economic war with the same amount of passion. Why can't we recognise the fact that nowhere in the world can you point to a country which has been through as traumatic a year as 1971, having successfully defended its territorial integrity, fed and clothed 10 million extra people and helped them back with dignity to their own country and then faced the most devastating drought in recent memory—and still had a stable—and I use that word intentionally—a stable economy. Instead of complaining of and bewailing the problems that are facing us, we must realise that there is no substitute for hard work and, therefore, with these thoughts in mind I should like to make a few points with regard to the Budget proposals.

[Shrimati Maya Rey]

To deal with the agricultural sector first, the successive ups and downs in the level of agricultural production were due largely to fluctuations in the climatic conditions. They have been matched by a euphoria about self-sufficiency in foodgrains and desperate cries for their import. We must realise that only sustained efforts towards improvements of productivity in the areas with ground water and surface water potential in relieve Indian agriculture from the dependance on weather. Technological changes in the agricultural sector cannot be fully effective until institutional structure, in agriculture responds to the needs of technology. It needs to be appreciated that progress in agriculture in a densely populated under-developed country would largely depend on the initiative of the small farmers.

Different studies in India have indicated that there is no truth in the statement that the larger farms are generally more productive of agricultural products. Efficiency of small holdings in a country like Japan, for instance may be cited here. It is necssary to provide the tiller with the right to own the land that they cultivate and support them by supplying credits and inputs at reasonable rates so that small farmers can effectively contribute to the growth in agricultural production.

The agricultural sector also holds the key to the acute problem of unemployment, because our economy has so far been emphasising only industrial growth, and I am afraid we are now having to face problems as a consequence thereof.

For quite some time the view has been held that the major source of generating employment in a developing economy would be due industrial and service sectors. The increasing burden of population on agriculture, already over-populated in relation to Paucity of land, could be relieved only by shifting the population substantially into the non-agricultural sector. However, experiences in the areas where multiple cropping practice has taken root show that Inidan agriculture retain the potential for absorbing labour in a large measure. A rise in the tempo of agricultural activities in the countryside calls for, in its wake, a series of related activities which absorb further volumes of labour. An integrated approach towards agriculture and related activities within area defined for the purpose will permit utilisation of both natural and human resources to the fullest extent. Area development pogramme as proposed in West Bengal, could be a valuable means for eradication of poverty and unemployment in the countryside.

I now come to the industrial sector—although I do not know how far I can get through with this topic as time is short. The Central and State Governments as well as thinking people throughout the country are genuinely concerned with the problems of boosting industrial growth—of course, I do not know about my friends opposite; I do not think they are genuinely concerned about anything—especially in the context of the escalating unemployment problem and the shortage of products developing in various sectors of the economy. When we say this, they—my friends opposite say 'Stop the factories; have a bandh; do anything to create chaos.' So, constructive criticism is not effective so far as they are concerned.

The Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan has laid the framework of national priorities in various sectors. It is now the task of the industrial policy of the Government to canalise and direct the industrial effort along plan priorities.

In this context I should like to suggest action in certain areas which would help to accelerate the drive towards industrialisation along desired lines. First the question of labour-oriented industries. It is perhaps true to say that manpower is our most abundant resource and from purely economic terms—quite apart from the human or sociological angle—our industrial policy should be geared towards making the maximum use of manpower. The Approach Paper to the Fifth Plan rightly emphasies the need to concentrate on labour-intensive industries. In his budget speech for 1973, the hon. Finance Minister has stressedthe need for

developing labour-intensive industries instead of capital-intensive industries. Unfortunately, the incentives to new industry offered by Government are at present almost wholly towards capital utilisation instead of labour utilisation.

For example, in this year's budget the Central Government subsidy for new industries set up in backward areas is being increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the *capital cost of the industry*. This appears on pages 4 and 5 of Part B of the Minister's speech. Linking the subsidy to the capital cost inevitably as the effect of encouraging capital-intensive industry instead of labour-intensive industry. Surely it would be preferable to link the subsidy to the number of additional hands employed so that encouragement is given setting up labour-intensive industries in the backward areas. Similarly various State Governments, for instance, have schemes whereby new industries set up in backward areas can claim refund of sales tax as long-term interest-free unsecured loans.

Again, the quantum of loan is linked to the capital investment of the unit and not to its employment generation. If we are to make a significent done in the mounting numbers of our unemployed, it is necessary to reorientate the industrial incentive from their traditional bias towards capital investment and link than insted to employment creation potential, I think this is a terribly important distinction. Of course, I am no economist and I stand open to correction because this is a very technical subject wherein I am trading where "angels fear to tread without mentioning what I am."

In view of the scarcity of capital resources in our country, it is incumbent on planners, economist and industrial managers to make optimum use of capital assets. By this I mean not only that installed capacities must be fully utilised before new capacities are created, but also that it is far cheaper to create new capacity by expansion of existing units, rather then by setting up new units.

New capacity created by expansion of existing units has lower capital cost, shorter gestation period and is easier to manage. The resent doubling of licensed capacities for certain key industries was a step in the right direction. but I would submit that it needs to be carried of very much further.

Expansion of existing units should receive greater encouragement because it is the cheapest, quickest and the most efficient way of increasing industrial production.

In this context, there is a feeling in the minds of many that expansion of existing units might lead to increasing concentration of economic power which is against our social and political philosophy. This point has validity, but I feel expansion can be allowed if it is undertaken in partnership with Government or as an Employees' Cooperative. In this way, the capital resources, managerial skills and distribution network of the large companies can be utilised for the public good without compromising in any way our social and political objectives.

It must be realised that the resources of the large companies form part of our total national resources, and idoling of these resources effects the national economy just as it effects the larger companies. This problem has special refefence to West Bengal, because due to historical reason, nearly two-thirds of the large industrial houses in India are located in West Bengal, Restriction on their growth is sevetely hampering the industrial reconstruction of our State which went through a period of actute recession and chaotic conditions in the recent past,—chaotic conditions contributed by my friends on the other side. A way must be found for reconciling our economic and social objectives, as the under utilised resources of the many large industries in West Bengal is a national waste which we can ill afford. Surely, it cannot be the intention of Government to condemn an important State to perpetual industrial stagnation simply because, through historical accident, a large proportion of the large industrial houses are located in the State. A way, therefore, has to be found out whereby either the Government or the employees, through co-operatives, can run and expand them. I appeal to my friends

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

in the other side also; that this alone is the solution to which they cannot object to; I mean the employees' co-operatives.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Three minutes more.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY : Thank you. I think that is far too much ; I did not expect so much. Now, as a development of this theme, I would like to suggest that licensing procedures for investment proposals of up to Rs. 5 crores, that is, the middle sector, should be decentralised. Special cells should be set up in each State to be responsible for the processing of licence applications for units proposed to be located in that State, subject, of course, to certain definite central guidelings. Representatives of the Central Government could also be associated with these special cells.

Such local processing will speed up the time required to obtain a license and act as an incentive for industrial development.

The cell can also help with the follow-up procedures like obtaining land, power, water, raw materials, imports finance, etc.

Too often, the licenses granted lie unimplemented because the entrepreneur is unable to arrange the other requirements for getting his project on stream. I feel that the industrial licence should not be regarded as the first of many hurdles that must be crossed before a project can be implemented.

Once a project has been examined and cleared by the Govt. every, help should be given to ensure that the project is actually implemented as planned. Without the vital post-licensing follow-up measures, the licensed capacities too often remain as paper exercises in the planners' files.

I would submit that the co-ordination between Industrial Licensing and the essential local follow-up measures cannot be achieved if all licensing is centralised in Delhi.

Decentralisation of licensing to such special cells located in each State and their tie-up with follow-up measures will be of immense benefit in accelerating the process of industrial development which is of such crucial importance at this stage of our country's history.

With these words, Sir, I support the budget.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Sir, we have set as target "*garibi hatao*" and that means generation of new wealth. Some of my friends have been talking about the means of generation of wealth. Sir, it is the process of production which results in generations of wealth, and incentives have been accepted as the means of increasing production.

Saving is the corollary, if persons run production and self in an efficient manner, savings have also been encouraged by the Government. These savings after tax accumulated over the years mean the capital. Some of my friends have been talking about the bad taste in which capital is hold, but capital is nothing else but accumulated savings over the period of years. These savings go to the use for national development, sometimes to national banks and some-times they are used for production and employment in industries and elsewhere.

Sir, there has been the question of revenue input and output. We have seen this year that over 7000 crores are being taken as an input by way of revenue and against the what is the net output. The difference should be treated as the cost of collection or the cost of utilisation of the savings of the national wealth.

There has also been some criticism about the 'Houses' and the monopoly. I am not prejudging anything, but after the Managing Agency has been abolished, redefining has to be made of Houses and Monopoly and re-assessment is required to be made as to which particular one is the house or the monopoly resulting in earmarked concentration and which particular house owns how much capital which can be termed as its capital, because the Dutt Commission has lost its significance sub-

sequently after the Managing Agency system has been discontinued and management has passed on to professional and individuals.

Some of my friends have been discrediting the capital that is savings although they are the basis of industrial and other developments because they are afraid of word "Capital". I am quite agreeable that all should be wealthy to the optimum,and the Finance Minister has to be congratulated for whatever he has done in this direction. All I would request you is to see that the revenue input and net output ratio is made more favourable

The inflation and deficit financing has already been dealt with by a large number of members. On the food front, I am afraid in our State, Gujarat, we are facing this year a very severe drought and we do not get the grain from the Central Government. Therefore I take this opportunity of requesting the House and the Government through you, Sir, that adequate foodgrains are supplied to Gujarat.

Large numbers of cattle have already started dying. We will lose 50 per cent of cattle and very soon we will see even human beings die in our State for want of food. The principal reason for this is we use less than 10 per cent of the water we receive as rains for the irrigation and domestic purposes. Over 90 per cent of it goes waste Our objective should be, not a drop of water should go to the sea. Fortunately our country receives a fair share of water through rains and India is more favourably placed in this respect compared to USA or USSR.

Coming to irrigation, hundred per cent of the waters of river like Narmada flow-away into the sea and inspite of a large number of representations, nothing has been done and are still not able to use it to produce food, which can be easily done by utilising Narmada. The other day I was referring to the Chinese system where they do not delay irrigation awaiting building of dams, they simply collect and pump out running water into the canal system. This can be easily done in Gujarat and several other States like Bihar and UP. The Chinese of Thaiwan have done it very successfully. I request the Irrigation and Power Ministry to take note of this suggestion to minimise the investment of capital.

About power, we are facing a very serious situation. We should not depend on dogmas. It is all right that we want to be self-reliant, but at the same time there is this ratio of 1:20. A rupee invested in power generates yearly Rs. 20 of wealth in the country, leaving apart the incidental advantages like employment and rural development. This is a highly favourable ratio and if we are not able to meet our requirements of power-generating sets indigeneously, we have to import them. For transmission, distribution and utilization machinery the country is fully self-sufficient in capacity. Our industrial base has the enough capacity for these purposes.

Then there is the question of Rs. 100 crores being provided for employment. I suggest that it should be spent in giving Vocational training. If you distribute cash, it has no significance. But if basic technical trainings is provided, we should be able to make good return the investment.

About suggestions to levy wealth tax of corporations, some are under a misunderstanding. Corporations are owned by stock-holding of the companies and the stock holders themselves pay the wealth tax on these stocks. Therefore, any tax on corporations is double taxation of the same wealth.

The stock-exchange reaction to Mr. Chavan's budget has been favourable in the sense that they had expected worst all these years because of the slogans that have been going round, creating a certain amount of demoralisation. Now they have a feeling of certain relief that the Government is able to hold of its own. That has created confidence in the future.

[Shri D. D. Desai]

Every now and then Hindus have been singled out and penalised. They are treated as the wipping boy. We are not able to touch anybody else. We are a majority community no doubt but every time we have been Singled out. I am not talking from a communal angle but why the HUF is taxed differently.

Many Hindu joint families would be hurt by this taxation. I would request the Finance Minister to take notice of this.

We have unfavourable distributian of banking credit. My hon. friend from Punjab was saying that they deposit more money and get less credit. Similarly, Gujarat also deposits huge sums of money in nationalised banks where as the advances that are received by Gujarat from national banks are less. We want some equitable distribution When the Central Government have to taken over the banks, it is natural that they divert the funds wherever they like. But it should be done in such a way that those regions which deposit money should be the beneficiaries of such deposits.

Though we want the public sector, at the same time, we must make the public sector pay. After all, social surplus can be generated only by the social investments and the investments which the public has made in the public sector. Unfortunately, we are creating a situation where the break-even point is so high that probably people will have to pay higher prices for the goods and probably certain taxes to support the overall losses of the public sector undertakings. Therefore, those of my friends who want the public sector to come in a big way should see to it that the public sector is a success in the country.

Coming to depreciation, 20 per cent is provided for initial depreciation. During the last ten years alone, because of the increase in prices the replacement cost of machinery has gone up to 185 per cent. Even if you depreciate fully, hundred per cent with this 20 per cent initial depreciation, it will come only to 120 per cent where as the replacement cost will be 185 per cent. So, 65 per cent is the difference which is nearly two-thirds of the cost. When the machinery gets worn out and it has to be replaced, the managenent will find otal depreciation money to tally inadequat for replacement. I hope the Finance Minister will look into it.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय से जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह बड़े अच्छे ढग से और बड़े तरीके से पेश किया गया है इसलिए मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हू। साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हू कि अभी थोडे दिन पहले मैं गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान गई थी। वहां के हरिजन और गरीब लोग बडी तकलीफ में हैं। इसलिए वित्त मत्रालय की उपमत्रणी जी को चाहिए, वह तो महिला है, महिला को महिला का दर्द ज्यादा होता है, महिलाओ की उन्नति के लिए उन को कदम उठाना चाहिए क्योकि हिन्दुस्तान का जो बोझ है, घर का और गृहस्थी का सारा बोझ महिलाओ पर है। महिलाए ही उसको जानती हैं और वही चलाती हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करती हू कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और राजस्थान के लिए गल्ले की दूकानों की अच्छी व्यवस्था करे और जानवरो के लिए भसा घास और चारे की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि सूखे के कारण वहां उन की मौत हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश से मैं आती हूं और मेरा क्षेत्र सागर जिला है। अभी हमारी महारानी सिन्धिया जी ने कहा कि सन् 47 से लगातार

अभी तक ग्रामों में कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, वह ज्यों के त्यों बैकवर्ड पड़े हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जब राजाओं का राज था उस वक्त वह बैकवर्ड पड़े हुए थे। राजाओं के वक्त में उनके लिए कोई काम नहीं हुआ। राजा महाराजाओं का जोर था तो वह उन को बुला कर खटिया से बाध कर मारते थे। इसलिए उन की उन्नति नही हो सकी। 1947 के बाद 25 वर्षों में ऐसा नहीं है कि उन की उन्नति नहीं हुई है। काफी उन्नति हुई है। हमारे हरिजन आदिवासी और गरीब भाइयां की हालत में काफी सुधार हुआ है। हमे काफी साधन उन्नति करने के मिले हैं। कई जगह ऐसा है कि जहा हरिजन आदिवासी थोड़े हैं और ब्राह्मन ठाकुरों या दूसरी ऊची कौम वालो का दबाव है वहां उन्नति नहीं हुई है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हू कि उन को उन्नति के लिए साधन दिए जायं, सडके है, बिजली है और दूसरे साधन है वह उन्हे दिए जायं जिस से वह ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकें और आगे बढ़ सके। वहा अज्ञानों की कमी है। जैसे जो बैंक हमारे है उन से गरीब हरिजनो और आदिवासियो को पैसा नही मिलता जब तक कि बैंक वालों की मुट्ठी गरम न हो। उन्हे बार बार उस के लिए आला अफसर डडवत है जिसमे उन का पैसा खर्च होता है और आखिरकार जो है वह बिना मुट्ठी गरम किए उन को पैसे देते नही हैं। हमे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कही इस नौकर शाही के कारण हमारा तख्ता ही न पलट जाय। कोई नौकर तो ईमानदार हैं लेकिन कई ऐसे हैं कि जब तक उनकी मुट्ठी गरम न की जाय, वह कुछ करते ही नही। छोटे आदमियों का कोई काम वह नहीं करते। मैं किसी पर रिश्वत का लाछन नहीं लगाती क्योंकि देने वाले के लिए भी कानून है और लेने वाले के लिए भी कानून है।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी है जिन के पास रहने के लिए मकान नही हैं, जमीन नही है, और कोई साधन नही है उन के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिए। मत्री महोदय को तो हर जिले में हवाई जहाज मे जा कर देखना चाहिए कि क्या हालत है। यह नही कि वित्त मंत्री केवल महाराष्ट्र जायं, उन्हें हर जगह जाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि कहां की क्या हालत है। . (व्यवधान) .... उपमत्राणी जी महिला है। उनको तो जाना ही चाहिए। महिलाओ का दर्द महिलाओ को ही होता है। उनको तो जरूर जा कर देखना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश का जो हमारा सागर जिला है, एक तो 1857 की लड़ाई के समय झासी की रानी के साथ जब अन्याय हुआ था, तभी से अंग्रेज लोग हम से रुष्ट थे और कांग्रेस की सरकार जब से आई तब से भी कोई विशेष उन्नति उस क्षेत्र की नही हुई है। वह इलाका बहादुर इलाका है और डाकुओं का इलाका है। इसलिए उस की उन्नति हो नही पाती है। अब तो डकैत कम हो गए हैं जब से सेठी जी आए। लेकिन फिर भी नये डकैत वहां आ गए हैं। इसलिए वहां मिलिटरी के लोग और पुलिस ज्यादा तैनात की जाय जिससे कानून की सेहत रहे।

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

दूसरी बात—जो आप ने पुलिस के लिए रुपया रखा है, थानेदार, डी एस पी और एस पी के लिए तो ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन जो हमारा पुलिस का सिपाही है, जो चौकीदार है, जो 24 घटे काम करते हैं, उनके लिए भत्ता 2 रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया या 3 रुपया देते हैं। इसलिए कम से कम पाच रुपया तो उनके लिए भत्ता रखें। चौबीसो घटे वह पुलिस का सिपाही डकैत एरिया में ड्यूटी देता है। अभी हम होटल में जाते हैं तो 2 रुपया तो चाय और बिस्कुट में खर्च हो जाता है। फिर खाना कहा से खायें? इसलिए उनको कम से कम 5 रुपया रोज तो भत्ता मिलना ही चाहिए। क्योंकि वे पुलिस के सिपाही ज्यादा रक्षा का काम करते हैं और इनाम की बात आती है तो वह थानेदार वगैरह ले जाते हैं।

मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इस बजट के अन्दर हमारी उप-मंत्राणी जी वह कदम उठाएं जिससे गरीब हरिजन आदिवासियों को कपड़ा, रोटी पर, मकान और उनकी उन्नति के लिए और सहूलियतें मिल सकें। नौकरियां में पढ़ी लिखी महिलाओं को ज्यादा लिया जाव क्यों कि वह ज्यादा काम करती है और ईमानदारी से करती हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : महिलाएं ईमानदार होती हैं।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : ईमानदार पुरुष भी होते हैं। पुरुषों में और महिलाओं में दोनों में हर तरह के लोग होते हैं। (व्यवधान).....मैं समाप्त कर रही हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि कारखानों मे महिलाओं को काम मिलता है तो उनको मजदूरी कम मिलती है। उनको ज्यादा मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए जिससे हमारे देश मे उनके साथ न्याय हो।

विरोधी पार्टी वालो से मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह साल बड़ा कठिन साल है। यदि आपने विरोध किया, आप ने शासन नहीं जमने दिया तो हम दोनों ठप्प हो जाएगे जैसे अभी उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र में मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं, ऐसी ही हालत होगी। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि देश की उन्नति के लिए आप अपना सहयोग दीजिए। हम और आप मिल कर देश को आगे बढ़ाएं। देश का भविष्य मत खराब करें। नही तो आगे हमारे और आप मे से कोई भी आने वाला नहीं है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट का समर्थन करती हूं और साथ साथ यह कहना चाहती हूं कि देश में अच्छे ढंग से सब के साथ न्याय हो। कर्मचारियों पर भी जरा निगाह रखी जाये। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि सभी कर्मचारी बेइमान हैं लेकिन फिर भी बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो शासन को जमने नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए आप इस सम्बन्ध में भी कदम उठाइये और 5–7 साल से जो कर्मचारी एक ही जगह पर जमे हुए हैं उनमें हेर-फेर करिए जिससे कि हमारी उन्नति हो सके।

17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इतना कह कर मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूं और अपना स्थान ग्रहण करती हूं ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has described the Budget as an instrument of planning and that it is supposed to make strides towards achieving and expanding a self-reliant economy. What is the condition of the economy inth is country at the moment? The price rise has reached a new high in this country, which is admitted. In the Budget you do not find any proposal to contain the price rise. What is sought to be done for the purpose of giving relief to the poor?

So far as planning is concerned, certain proposals have been made in the Budget with a view to creating an impression in the minds of the people that this Government really cares for the ordinary people of the country and seeks to cater to their needs.

A sum of Rs. 125 crores has been provided for social justice programme, which include nutrition programme for children, rural water supply programme, social security for industrial workers, rural employment and all that. All these are sought to be provided with an allocation of Rs. 125 crores, for which the details have not been mentioned in the Budget—no indication has been given. The very same amount was provided in the last year's Budget. Now, with the fall in the value of the rupee, this is quite inadequate.

Another proposal is provision of Rs. 100 crores for providing five lakhs jobs in one year. That comes to about Rs. 2,000 per job. But the Budget does not contain any proposal as to the sector in which this money will be utilised and which activities will be generated in this country which can provide employment for five lakhs of people in one year with the capital outlay or allocated fund of Rs. 100 crores.

Just now one of the hon. members on the other side was speaking about hard work in this country as if people who have got work do not work hard. This dissertation on hard work is nothing but a cruel joke on the lakhs of educated unemployed in this country. Do not give lecture on hard work when you can not provided jobs to them. Which young man in country does not want to work ? We have seen in the streets of Calcutta graduates working as shoe-shine boys. Therefore, let us not have lectures and dissertations on hard work.

A sum of Rs. 150 crores has been provided for new items of expenditures. This is on account of advance action on the Fifth Plan. What will happen, in what way these Rs. 150 crores will be utilised, if you go through the budget proposals, there is nothing contained in them. It is only said that these Rs. 150 crores will be utilised for taking advance action on the Fifth Plan. This is a very vague phrase. What is that advance action, nothing has been indicated. Nothing has been indicated as to what is going to be done with regard to the works which remain incomplete in the Fourth Plan.

It is necessary, for our country's development that there is an integrated development of all the regions; the regional imbalances should be removed.

The hon. Member from Raiganj referred to West Bengal. She did not touch even the fringe of the problem. Naturally, she has strings attached.

But, so far as industrial finances are concerned, the Industrial Finance Corporation, during 1971-72, has only given 1.4% of its resources for West Bengal. In 1971-72 when there is supposed to be law and order in full force and it is supposed to be going on well, the total allocation is 1·4%. If you want to know , for Orissa it is 7·9% and Maharashtra—21·83%.

So far as industrial licensing is concerned, in 1972 when the West Bengal is under the new Congress regime and when there is

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

supposed to be perfect law and order condition, you have got 54 licences while Maharashtra got 138. What is this Congress Government doing in the State of West Bengal ? .....(*Interruptions*)

Before I sit down, with regard to one aspect only I would say a word. That is equalisation of freight. This is vital for West Bengal. So far as coal, iron ore and jute are concerned, you have done the equalisation of freight but so far as cotton is concerned, West Bengal mills have to pay more because there is no equalisation. Therefore I submit that this anomaly should be removed.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। पिछले साल की भीषण बाढ़, बंगलादेश के संघर्ष को लेकर के पाकिस्तान से हुआ युद्ध तथा इस साल के देश व्यापी सूखे को देखते हुए इस बात की आशंका थी कि देश के बजट को सन्तुलित करने के लिए करभार बहुत बढ़ जायेंगे और बहुत सी सामान्य उपयोग की चीजों पर कर बढ़ेंगे लेकिन जिस तरह से माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने बजट को सन्तुलित किया और उन शंकाओं को निर्मूल किया उससे सारे देश को बड़ी सांत्वना मिली है। पिछले दो सालों में खास तौर से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो त्वरित योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं उससे देश के कोने कोने में इतने बेकार लोगों को काम मिला है कि जिससे बहुत बड़ी राहत हुई है। यदि उन क्षेत्रों में यह कार्य योजनाएं न गए होते तो वास्तव में इस सूखे की परिस्थिति में लोगों के जीवन का क्या हाल होता यह कहा नहीं जा सकता है। हम उस बात को नहीं भूले हैं जब 1944 में बंगाल में अकाल पड़ा था तो उस समय जैसा कहा जाता है 27 लाख आदमी भूख के मारे तड़प तड़प कर मरे थे लेकिन पिछले 25 सालों में जबसे देश में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत कायम हुई है तब से सूखे पड़े, बाढ़ें आईं, अनेक विपत्तियां आईं चार चार लड़ाइयां हमारे देश को लड़नी पड़ी लेकिन उसके बावजूद हमारे देश में अकाल की स्थिति नहीं आने पाई। यह बात कोई कम महत्व की नहीं है। विरोधी दल वाले जो है, बजट चाहे जैसा बनाया जाये, उनको तो कुछ न कुछ कमी उसमें दिखलाई पड़ेगी, और वे उसकी नुक्ताचीनी करेंगे। हम लोग भी नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं, जो भी कमियां होती हैं उनके लिए कहते हैं लेकिन साथ साथ जो उसकी अच्छाइयां हैं उनको भी कहना चाहते है लेकिन जो विरोधी लोग है वह अच्छाइयां तो कहेंगे नहीं, उनकी तरफ उनका ध्यान जाएगा नहीं, केवल दोष दोष ही बतायेंगे और वह भी ऐसे दोष जो वास्तव में दोष होते नहीं हैं। राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से वे केवल दोष ही निकालते है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जो योजनाएं लागू की जायें उनके सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सावधानी बरती जाये। हमें जो शासन का ढांचा मिला है वह वही है जो कि अंग्रेजों ने हमको दिया है, जिसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है जिसके कारण हमारे बहुत से कार्य लालफीताशाही के चक्कर में पड़ कर लाभकारी नहीं हो पाते हैं। शिक्षा की पद्धति में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। हमारे जो कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय है

वहां तो आये दिन हड़ताल होती रहती है जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वहां लड़के पढ़ाई नहीं कर पाते हैं। वहां पर हमारा बहुत सा पैसा बर्बाद हो रहा है जब कि नीचे के बहुत से लोग स्कूलों के अभाव में प्राथमिक शिक्षा भी नहीं ले पाते हैं। हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर, जो सामान्य ज्ञान के लिए आवश्यक है, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा पर होना चाहिए। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के अंदर अधिकारियों में तो परिवर्तन हुआ है, लेकिन पुलिस के रवैये में बहुत परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। इसी दिल्ली में देखते हैं कि लाइसेंस लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, लेकिन पान वाला अगर दुकान लगाना चाहे तो नहीं लगा सकता है। अगर पान की दुकान करता है तो पकड़ा जाता है, जब कि शराब की भट्टियां बराबर चलती रहती हैं। बिना पुलिस से सांठगाठ के इस तरह की बातें चलती हों यह असम्भव है। इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैं अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आन्ध्र का मामला इस समय ठंडा पड़ा है, नहीं तो जिस तरह की विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियां बढ़ रही है, उन के चलते अगर सरकार ने आन्ध्र के विभाजन का निर्णय किया तो उसका परिणाम महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार पर भी पड़ेगा। इसलिए अगर कोई निर्णय सरकार ले तो इन बातों को भी ध्यान में रख कर निर्णय ले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri) Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance on his 1973-74 Budget presented to this House and I whole heartedly extend my humble support to the financial proposals contained therein.

In recent times, the Government have committed themselves to augment the public revenue resources so that they are in a position to invest more for achieving increased production and to formulate development and welfare schemes. This has become an imperative necessity because the people of our country have come to realise their rights and the Government are duty-bound to help them in achieving their legitimate expectations. I am happy to say that our Finance Minister has borne this cardinal point his mind while preparing this years budget.

You know, Sir, that the Finance Minister has not levied any tax on the essential commodities and the daily necessities of common men. The Finance Minister has imposed taxes on the commodities and luxury goods used by the upper middle class and the rich class sections of our society. I am sure you will agree with me if I say that this Budget has thus got the aspect of social justic. The Government will be able to invest more money in projects leading planned economic development.

In this current year's budget a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made for formulating employment programmes which will create employment opportunities for lakhs of educated youth in the country. As the unemployment problem has assumed gigantic proportions, there is widespread discontentment and unrest among the educated youth. Out of 25 lakhs of educated unemployed in the country, 5 lakhs are in the category of medical, engineering and other technically qualified unemployed. I need not say that the sum of Rs. 100 crores provided for in this Budget is insufficient to meet the unemployment situation which as grown out of all proportion. Therefore

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

Shri K. Mallanna]

I humbly request the hon. finance Minister to increase the budgetary allocation for this purpose.

Sir, I would now refer to the Vizianagaram Steel Project coming up in Mysore State with an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 800 crores. I am surprised to find from the budget proposals that only a nominal sum of Rs. 3 crores has been allocated for Vizianagaram Steel Project. The problem of unemployment among the technically qualified youth in Mysore State is really alarming and it must be tackled forthwith if a serious crisis is to be averted. The people of Mysore State have been hoping that the Vizianagaram Steel Project will create sufficient employment opportunities for the educated youth in Mysore State. I feel that their hopes would naturally get belied when a provision of just Rs. 3 crores has been made for this purpose in the Budget.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to emphasise that there are vast tracts of backward areas in Mysore State and projects like Vizianagaram Steel Plant alone will remove the backwardness of Mysore State, besides providing employment opportunities for the educated unemployed in the State. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that by increasing the budgetary allocation for this Steel Plant he should ensure its expeditious implementation.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was quite a great privilege and pleasure to listen to the very interesting and instructive debate that was spread over 15 hours in the last three days and, therefore, I think, it is my duty to gratefully thank all the Members who participated in the debate, made valuable and constructive suggestions and also at the same time made baseless criticisms. For that also I must thank them. I was wondering as to how should I reply to the debate because, I must say, the approach of the criticism was rather much more vague. There was not much pointed criticism because hose who wanted to criticise, they thought it their duty to criticise, and so they have offered criticism.

I was rather objectively trying to hear the speeches in a much more relaxed manner than normally any Finance Minister would do under such circumstances. I followed the criticism and the debate on this Budget not only in this House, but since the Budget was presented in this hon. House as it has been debated upon throughout the country, on the platform and in the Press, and I have tried to follow the criticism with great care with a view to understand exactly as to what is the real weakness or the real strength of this Budget. I was rather amused to see how the Budget was described in different ways. Even in this House and outside some people termed it as शुद्ध पूंजीवादी बजट एक तरह से pure capitalist budget; some said a budget of bankruptcy; some said: a make-believe budget; some said: a pedestrain budget; some said: प्रयोगवादी बजट, and some very kindly said: well-intentione, well conceived, practical and balanced budget. But there was one neutral group also. The hon. Member concerned made criticism of the Budget but at the end he said: there is nothing either to support the Budget or oppose the Budget. I am referring to Shri Surendra Mohanty. So, this is a neutral zone. There was an extremely opposite view; there was one very balanced way of looking at the budget. I am merely trying to tell you how different people can look at the Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The Chamber of Commerce called it 'a socialist budget'.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : And therefore the Communist called it "a capitalist budget".

That is my main point. I was coming to that. He has supported what I was saying.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Ultimately it became Surendra Mohanty's budget.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Really speaking, it is a budget which is much more realistic. I would like to say this because even though I presented the budget, even while presenting it, I looked at it more objectively as a third person, rather impersonally. Therefore, I would commend them to read the last sentence of my budget speech. Having presented the budget, having made all the proposals of taxation, having made all the assessments of the weaknesses and strengths of the national economy, what I have said in the last sentence is this—and this is my honest, very humble claim about the budget. I said in the last sentence:

> "As I see it, the budget for 1973-74 represents another major effort on the part of this Government to get the country moving towards the goal of an expanding self-reliant economy based on social justice."

I would like to repeat that claim. I would like to stand by it even after hearing the severe criticism, very constructive criticism sometimes very friendly. criticism. This is the claim I am making.

SHRI PILOO MODY. : Stand or fall by that claim.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Yes, of course. Those who have got the courage to stand have also got the courage to fall. There is nothing wrong about it. Those who never stand for anything, they never understand it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When men like Piloo Mody fall, they never stand up again.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Some members suggested certain criteria as to how one should try and test the budget. Very interestingly, some members made certain suggestions. I have no quarrel with them. With some of them, I can say I agree. Some members said that it should not be merely an ideological-oriented budget, but it should be a result-oriented budget. Prof. Mavalankar said so. I agree with him. But the results also at least must be ideologically-oriented. When you say merely result-oriented—result for what? I know he is a progressive, liberal democrat.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Progressive and liberal are contradictions.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He is a disciple of Prof. Laski's. He is runniug an Institute in his name, which I had very great pleasure and privilege to and see functioning. I would like to put it to him that a merely result-oriented budget has no meaning. Result for what? Result in which direction? That is much more important.

But I certainly say that the budget must produce desirable results, results in the direction in which we want to go. I entirely agree with that.

I am even prepared to accept the test that Shri Pillo Mody tried to put on the budget. He said the budget should be judged by the return that the people get from it. This is also a practical, pragmatic test. I am prepared to accept it. I would come to his test and try to show that the budget stands by this test.

There were some people who after reading the budget were wondering like Hamlet-whether we are going forward or we are going backward. My dear friend, the economist and journalist, Shri Virendra Agarwal, while making his comments on this budget asked : are we going forward or are we going backward? That is the problem before his party. Sometimes some people unknowingly or unconsciously own positions in political life. I think this is one

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such case. Taking this test also, whether we are going forward or backward, I proposed to claim that we are going forward.

There were some people who tried to judge as to what effect the budget has had on the markets, some speculators in some stock exchanges try to show some bullish tendencies and try to speculate on shares. My hon. friend the leader of the DMK tried to read some news in some publication on saying that this share and that share shows some buoyancy and some bullish tendency and so on. I thought he knows something about these speculative activities in these matters.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I do not claim.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If one is to judge a budget from the market trends and stock exchanges; one is trying to read the budget from a speculator's point of view. Please do not go by that. Whether the stock exchanges go up or down is not the case for me. Certainly, I am prepared to accept the other test, the test as to whether it affects the prices of commodities; that certainly is a relevant matter. But which commodity? That is a much more important thing. I am prepared to accept that if at all it has any effect on the price of commodities on which there are tax proposals, one can understand it. But if there is any price rise on those commodities which are not taxed, one would have to wait, because sometimes, this is an irrational movement towards these mattetrs So, I do not think he can rush into these matters and come to any conclusion.

On this particular matter, I am prepared to stand by the test which I myself have laid in the budget. Many hon. Members including Shri Piloo Mody reminded me of these tests. I have laid down certain tests in the budget itself. I am prepared to stand by those tests and be judged by them. Of course, I have mentioned five things there.

If hon. Members will permit me, I will repeat what those five things are. I have said that the control of inflation is one; promotion of savings and investment is the second. Then, greater viability. The hon. Member Shri Piloo Mody asked what does it mean. It means export promotion; it means import substitution; it means yours capacity to meet your external economic liabilities in a much more viable manner. It is very simple English, Mr. Mody. I really do not know why you didn't understand! Fourthly, a rapid increase in employment opportunities, and greater social justice through the provision of certain basic amenities of life. These are the five tests on which not only this budget but any budget really speaking, which wants to make the claim that I have made in the last sentence of my speech is to be judged,

SHRI PILOO MODY : Or otherwise.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN 'Or otherwise'—I do not mind. These are the five tests on which one can certainly proceed.

et us come to the question of inflation; whether the budget has tried to meet inflation or not. I would like to make a humble claim that it has certainly made an effort to reduce the inflationary effect. Well, he said, I have artificially reduced the deficit financing. Suppose, I had not made an effort whether artificial or real, what would have been the size of deficit financing? Nearly Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 335 to Rs. 338 crores, that is what I have said in the budget Is the hon. Member trying to suggest that with that size of deficit financing, I would have discharged my duty to curb inflation, to have any effect on the inflation? The effort has to be made. You cannot have it both ways; have the deficit uncovered and at the same do not have any tax. You cannot have it both ways. If at all you want to have a certain deficit financing covered, one has to go in for a certain taxation. The point is in which way you tax. Nobody likes a tax, I know.

Some hon. Members quoted from some very famous philosopher or economist—Prof. Holmes, I think. "Pay tax and buy civilisation". I do not think anybody, really speaking, can praise anybody or bless anybody who taxes, either in this country or any other country. A tax is something which they do not like. I know that. But inflation is there. I know that there is a situation in this country where there is some sort of inherent tendency for inflation. Now, we have to make an effort as to how we can control these forces of inflation. I do not claim that we have completely succeeded in it. I have only said I have made an effort for controlling inflation. Inflation is arising out of many things. I do not want to find an alibi or excuse for it. Inflation is inherent in a developing economy. That does not mean that I am justifying it. Normally in a developing economy, if the price rise is between two and three per cent a year, it is a generally acceptable price rise. But unfortunately there is much more than that unprecedented rise, I concede that point. But, for that matter you have to see the reasons—why? You are not prepared to see, you do not want to see. That is the main difficulty that some people do not want to see. Shri Piloo Mody asked, what do we get by way of return. He said we are spending Rs. 16 crores on Defence, what do we get thereby. Is this a question that a real Indian can ask in this country? I would say that, really speaking, the demands of Defence are much more.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you will excuse me, I have deliberately kept ready my speach to stop you from mis-quoting me, and I said, "About 1,600 crores have been consumed by Defence, against which people will get security, but nothing else out of it." I was talking in terms of economic returns..

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would say, when you get security, that is the pace for the economic prosperity. This security is the economic prosperity, Mr Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now have I become anti-national ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have not said that. You have started misquoting. I have not called you anti-national. I will not do that. That time has yet to come. You put this idea that you only get security and nothing else. I would say that security is the basic thing for the economic gain.

When we mention about the drought conditions, are we going to tell the people who are suffering from poverty or suffering from starvation that because of the drought conditions we cannot help or because there is going to be deficit financing and there is going to be inflation we cannot help? Can I or you go to the people and tell them that nothing can be done because inflation is there and money cannot be spent ? These are some of the compulsions of the situation, some of the compulsions of our political life, national life. These are some of the natural conditions which we have to face. (*Interruption*).

I do not want to have a dialogue like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You accept that these are the compulsions of past planning. This is what I am asking you to accept.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You cannot say that monsoon has not obliged us because of the last year planning. You can certainly argue.

I am talking about the drought conditions and compulsions. We have to spend money on that and speaking about the compulsions of security, it makes us to spend more on Defence. Do you say this has that something to do with our previous planning ? It is somebody's planning that is hurting us. Therefore, I say this sort of expenditure was inherent in the situation and, therefore we had to spend. I would like to say that if such a situation arises (even now we will have to spend more and more) what can we do ? We have to pay the price for the situation.

Some Members raised doubt as to what is deficit financing ? Deficit financing according to me is the net deficit in the budgetary

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provisions of State and Centre and the net credit from the Reserve Bank of India and the Government.

Some of the members tried to include in the deficit those amounts which commercial banks invest in government securities I do not think by definition it is deficit financing. It is really speaking mopping up savings for the developmental activitie of the people. It is a public debt. It is not creation of artificial money. Therefore, it is not deficit financing. Some members said that one year it was more than Rs. 7co crores, this year it was Rs. 550 crores. Some members said that it will not remain at Rs. 85 crores for 1973-74 I have myself said it. My major effort is to reduce it so as to meet certain contingencies that are to come The Pay Commission's report is yet to come. Naturally we will have to act on the recommendations. We will be guided by this House as to what line we should adopt when the recommendations come. I have myself said it will no remain at 85 crores but it will b something more.

Some people ask, what is the safe limit of deficit financing which the country can bear ? Of course, there ought to be certain definite ideas about what the country ca reasonably bear. I think in our condition if the normal forces of economic growth continue both on the agricultural an i industrial fronts, this country can safely bear the burden of deficit financing upto Rs. 200 to 250 crores. I have no doubt about it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : What is the safe limit of money-supply ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Deficit financing and money supply are related matters. They are also dependent ultimately on how our productive forces are performing. That much of deficit financing one can certainly face. All I am saying is, in this budget, we have made an effort to see that inflation is controlled. That is our intention. But I will not say that it can be done only by this budget. I cannot claim that we can achieve the five objectives. I have laid down by one budget. You will have to see a series of budgets, particularly from 1970-71 onwards and the steps we have been taking. At the same time, you should take into account what happened between 1970-71 and 1973-74.

We have taken certain steps for creating savings and investment, even though Mr. Piloo Mody would not accept it. I have seen the criticisms and comments of many economists in this country and they have conceded that there are many provisions in this budget which will certainly held investment and growth of economy. There are certainly growth-oriented aspects in this budget. If the hon. member does not want to see it, I cannot help it.

About employment opportunities, from 1970 onwards in the last three or four years we have continuously made provision for employment opportunities. It is not only employment schemes, but the different types of investment we are making ultimately will help the employment situation. In addition to that, we have made provisions for employment. All the social-oriented schemes and social welfare schemes for which we provided Rs. 125 crores last year, which we are continuing this year plus the provision of nearly Rs. 100 crores for employment potential creation we are making this year will certainly help. This only goes to prove that with all the difficulties we have to face, we have not given up the direction in which we want to go. After such a severe drought and waging war against the aggression that was committed against us, when we had to spend lots of money on defence, etc., this is the very time when we must see that we invest more in the growth sectors. This is exactly what we are doing. Some members have said that in some sectors we have made a little less provision.

I do not want to go into the details. I have got all the details but I do not want to take the time of the House by giving all the details.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) : That is the crucial thing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He said that in the case of States we are giving less than what we have given last year. Last year I had provided for the growth by adding more than Rs. 500 crores to the plan provision. Compared to last year, it certainly appears less this year. There is no doubt about it. It is certainly more, nearly 8 to 9 per cent. But the rate of growth is less compared to last year.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: That is semantics.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is important. It is one of the most important instruments in understanding economics. If I say 9 per cent more, he says it is more mathematics. If I say it is less, it is not mathematics. What else is it ? I quite agree that the rate of growth is somewhat less. Last year deliberately more provision was made because it was the fourth year of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, it was necessary to make the maximum provision so that we do not have to face a shortfall in the last year of the Plan.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Metaphysics.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The provision this year may look less compared to that last year, as far as percentage is concerned. Last year that provision was necessary to fulfil the target fixed in the Fourth Plan.

In most important sectors like irrigation and power we have made more provision. In addition to that, we have provided Rs. 15 crores for advance action. Many member have tried to make fun of this provision. I would like to tell them that this is the most important departure that we have made this year, in the last year of the Plan, so that we can take advance action on some important areas like irrigation and power generation, so that we can get the results of the investment as quickly as possible. This is very important step and those people who talk about practical politics and practicle economics and growth should have understood the significance of this step and they should have appreciated this. On the contrary, they say "we do not know what exactly you are going to do with this money." We are certainly going to make use of this money properly so that most important sectors of economy like power generation and irrigation get proper development.

If we want to make a major success on agricultural front, which even Shri Piloo Mody wants, the most important thing we should do is to strengthen the rural economy. There I agree with him. Unless we make real impact on the rural economy of this country, we will not be able to solve the problems of the country. But if he means thereby that let us not try to invest more on heavy industry, or more important ambitious and sophisticated social projects, then he has not understood the significance of rural development. If at all we want to make a break-through in the rural economy of this country, the agricultural economy of this country, it is very much linked up with the sophisticated industrial development of this country.

We talk about green revolution. What is green revolution ? Really speaking, it means taking the chemical revolution, engineering revolution, even biological revolution and managerial revolution to the peasant's farm.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You forget educational reform.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Managerial revolution includes education. We have to take irrigation, tractor, electricity fertilizer, pesticides and new types of seeds (that is what I meant by biological revolution and other facilities to the farmers. Unles we have got better types of seeds, hybrid seeds, high-yielding varieties, there will not be any green revolution. So, the agricultural economy is inextricably linked up with development in the industrial field.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Therefore, we are going to invest this 156 crorse on these important sectors.

Naturally, the other point about inflation was that we are trying to take more steps to see that this inflation does not affect the people and the most important part of it, to see that we take care of the distribution of the essential goods. For that matter, we have taken a very important step, namely, take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat this year, to be followed by the take-over of the wholesale trade in rice Most of the people have welcomed this including many Members on the other side.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On this side, the welcome is genuine. On that side they had no choice.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :. I do not want to comment on what Mr. Piloo Mody said.

Some people have tried to introduce a very new element. They say that by introducing whole trade, we are going to heve an element of unemployment on our hand; many people who are employed in the wholesale trade, will lose their job. I would like to tell them that the people will not lose their job. What they will lose is the exploitation by the black marketeers. When we take over the whole sale trade, we will try to see that the real scope and content of employment, which is there, will not only remain, but, it will be increased and properly made use of. Those people who work in the wholesale trade, I mean, those who know the functioning of the wholesale trade in the bigger cities and mundis, know how these people, from hamals up to the munims, are being exploited and how they are made instrument of exploitation. We all know that. Takeover of the wholesale trade is a much more progressive steps not only from the point of view of proper distribution of the essentiat goods, but also in the interests of those people who are in the trade itself, except those bosses who supply high finance, black finance or whatever it is. Some sort of speculative methods are employed.

Mr. Piloo Mody made a point that while taking into consideration deficit financing we have not taken into account the commitments that will be required to be made on the wholesale trade. This was only the points made by him. But, I would like to tell him that deficit financing is not going to increase because of the take over of the wholesale trade. The Food Corporation of India normally gets its working capital from the banking system. What reflected in the Budget is the difference between the purchase price and the issue price and the interest that we have to pay for the working capital we take from the banking system. That is what really speaking is the budgetary responsibility.

This time, to begin with, as compared to last year, our buffer stock is going to be quite less. Therefore, there is no question of retaining a very large buffer stock. As they will come, they will go. There is not diffieulty of having more expenditure. This is my assessment. Of course, there will have to be storage. The buffer stock lying on hand for longer periods will not be there. There is no necessity of having any additional share of responsibility. Of course there will be some responsibility. Some element of subsidy will be there. I have already provided Rs. 130 crores in the Budget Some people are trying to threaten that because we are taking over the wholesale trade, there is going to be more deficit financing. I am trying to make the point that it is not going to be.

Some hon. members have made the point that we have not made more effective or rather, larger efforts for collecting the direct taxes and that we always depend on indirect taxes. I think, this question has been discussed many times on the floor of the House that, in an economy like ours, there is this inevitability that there will have to be a larger share from indirect taxes. But, at the same time, our efforts will have to be to broaden the base of direct taxes. We shall have to make efforts to see that the loopholes of evasion are plugged which

really speaking, is the cause of black money Some members said that I had not made any mention about black money. I have taken many steps to plug black money. Take, for example, the steps that we have taken about Hindu undivided families, wealth-tax and other taxes. What are they for? They are meant to plug the loopholes in evasion of taxes. Evasion of taxes is the mother of black money. Therefore, the major attack has to be dome.....

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: May I ask a question? What about the gold with which the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh was wighed on his Birthday? Where has that gold gone? That is black-money, and not the money of the poor peasants.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Without knowing anything, he is making an allegation. That is not correct. Proper account is maintained.

SHRI YESHWANTAO CHAVAN: These are diversions in which I am not interested.

I was talking about the steps that we have taken to plug the loopholes in evasion of taxes.

Another step that we have taken in this direction is the partial aggregation of the agricultural income with non-agricultural income. That also is a major step in plugging the loopholes about evasion of taxes. This was meant for those people who took undue advantage of claiming to have more agricultural income and trying to get exemption in non-agricultural income.

The Leader of DMK has raised a point of Constitutionality about it. I would make one request to him. Any criticism on the merits can be made, but it should not be given the colour of Centre versus States it should not be looked at from this point of view.

AN HON. MEMBER : He wants to collect.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If he wanted, he could have collected long before. I would like to meet his point. He made a point that we had referred this report to the State Governments and asked why we did not wait for the State Governments reaction to it. I would like to tell him that this report contains many recommendations, one of which is this. On this recommendation, the view of the Committee was—which was supported by the Law Commission—that this is a subject matter with which the Central Government alone can deal. There are other suggestions about agricultural holding tax and some other which the State Governments alone can do. We certainly will wait in resepct of those recommendations. We shall try to persuade them to have it. Ultimately they will have to have their own preparations for it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I made this pioint because in the Econimic Survey it has been specifically mentioned that this will be referred to the States.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am saying that again. When we said that the report has been submitted, that does not mean that the recommendations which are specifically meant for the Centre should not be acted upon. That was not the intention. The recommendations which concern the States are for the consideration of the State Governments. I stand by that statement even now.

As far as the legal question is concerned I can go into the Constitutionality of it. I would like to tell the hon. members that the power to impose a tax on income has been divided, by the Constitutoin, between the Union and the States. While the State Legislatures are given the power to impose taxes on agricultural income. Parliament is given the power to impose taxes, on income other than agricultural income. .....
In the circumstances, income tax can be imposed by Parliament on non-agricultural income only. The Bill seeks to impose a tax in respect of non-agricultural income only, but, to provide that for the purposes of computation of the rate at which the non-

[SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN] agricultural income of a person having agricultutral income will be taxed, the agricultural income will be taken into account.

I do not think there is anything wrong about it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Unless you amend the Income Tax Act to include the agricultural income in the total income, think your submission will not stand.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : These are some of the points on which we have taken the highest legal advice available in the Government ...

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is only Mr. Gokhale.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : But that is good enough for you and me. But also at the same time, a unanimous recommendation and view of the Law Commission presided over by a very eminent jurist like the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gajendragadkar.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond harbour) : We do not want to cast aspersion on that gentleman.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Well, thank God, there is at least somebody saved from your aspersions. I am thankful to you (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We will discuss that here sometime and you will have an opportunity. But I do not think you are against the aggregation of the incomes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am saying why don't you tax the rural rich? You would not do that because your Congress empire will collapse.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is exactly what we are trying to do. You may not agree with it. That is our intention....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is all an eye-wash.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : These are some of the important steps that we are taking to remove the disparity between the different income groups. I am trying to justify these budget proposals on the objectives and the tests that I have myself laid down, and if you take all these things into consideration, I can claim that even on the tests that I have laid down before us, it is a step forward but, at the same time, I must say that by these steps we have tried to go forward in that direction. I know by these steps, by one sweep you cannot, achieve everything, because the problems are so great, the problems are so deep-rooted, that any determined person or any idealist for that matter, cannot achieve these things overnight. Therefore, my humble submission is that these are the directions which we have set for ourseleves and we have made a very serious and sincere and a major effort to move in this direction. This is the only claim that I can make while pleading with the hon. House to accept this Budget.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All right, we will give you another three years.

7.58 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Demands for Grants.

The question is:

" That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President, *on account* for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 104.'

The motion was adopted.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO 1.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,38,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO 2.—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,15,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 47,81,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO 3.—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,67,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 15,05,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO 4.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,66,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,42,57,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on Account count, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND NO 5.—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,88,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO 6.—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,69,19,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO 7.—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.26,86,82,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs.1,48,84,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND NO 8.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,38,24,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Community Development'."

DEMAND NO 9.—DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,80,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,10,09,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO 10.—DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,73,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 11.—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,31,00,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards derfraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 12—EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not extending Rs. 1,51,36,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,35,61,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Export Oriented Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,40,87,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Internal Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,68,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,43,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 31,13,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Overeseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 16—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,21,73,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 17—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES' APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceediug Rs. 11,49,77,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues' Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 18—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,77,84,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or toward defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraph (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 19—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,35,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,00,39,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,52,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,56,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,14,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 23—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,06,67,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions, etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 24—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,67,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 25—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 26—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,59,79,000 on Revenue Account and not exceedig Rs. 17,70,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 27—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 83,000 on Capital account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 28—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.13,71,55,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 29—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 30—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 31.—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 32—TAXES ON INCOME, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,98,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted

to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Taxes on Income etc' "

DEMAND NO 33—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 93,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 13,13,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Stamps' ."

DEMAND NO 34—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,43,34,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Audit' "

DEMAND NO 35—CURRENCY COINAGE AND MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,48,37,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 4,31,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mint' "

DEMAND NO 36—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,55,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,18 70,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Pensions' "

DEMAND NO 37—OPIUM AND ALKALOID FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,97 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 9,53,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Opium and Alkaloid Factories'."

DEMAND NO 38—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,17 17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments' "

DEMAND NO 39—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,85,55,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 10 95 62,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' "

DEMAND NO 40—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ETC

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11 57,51 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants etc' "

DEMAND NO 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning' "

DEMAND NO 42—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,90,43 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 3 92 33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,07,38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 79,73,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 45—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,45,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,61,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Heavy Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 48—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms'."

DEMAND NO. 49—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,46,49,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 42,08,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 50—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,96,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 51—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,21,49,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,16,52,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO 52—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,04,20,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,79,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 53—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,18,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 63,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 5.—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR LANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,30,58,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 84,06,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 55—ARUNACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,90,13,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,07,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh' "

DEMAND NO 56—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 12,59 000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli' "

DEMAND NO 57—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,80,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' "

DEMAND NO 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 32,36,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development' "

DEMAND NO 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,52,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,83,59,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of Industries' "

DEMAND NO 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO 61—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,73 ,3,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 17,75,000 on capital Account, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND NO 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,00,47,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,44,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Broadcasting' "

DEMAND NO 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,65,87,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.2, 58,96,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1, 40, 27, 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 65—POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,26,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Power Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 66—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,55, 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 67—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4, 82,56,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 29,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of "Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 68—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,86,42,000 on Revenue Account and not ecxeeding Rs. 2,56,68,000 on Capital Account be ganted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,47,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 70—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 71—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,40,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 36,15,18,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000 on Revenue account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 73—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 94,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 74—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,80,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President account, for or towards de-

fraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Planning Commission' . "

DEMAND No. 75—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 27,85 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport' "

DEMAND No 76—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,91,66,000 on Revenue Account and not ecxeeding Rs 17,49,43,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Roads' . "

DEMAND No. 77—PORTS, LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,61 29,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 20,55,95,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping' . "

DEMAND No. 78—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,89,44,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport' . '

DEMAND No 79—DEPARTMENT OF STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,12,02,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 29,19 79,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Steel' "

DEMAND No. 80—DEPARTMENT OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 17,24,19,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the chrages during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Mines' "

DEMAND No 81—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,39,35,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Geological Survey' . "

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' "

DEMAND No 83—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeing Rs 1,13,44,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,20,000 on Capital Account be granted to he President, on account, for or towards defraying te charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Meteorology' . "

DEMAND No 84—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,49,87,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 3,37,08,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Aviation' . "

DEMAND No 85—TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,63 00 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 50,83,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Tourism"

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,22,99,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 42,39,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 87—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,22,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,33,09,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 88—STATIONERY & PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,47,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President. on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 89—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 90—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,30,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,35,10,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research and Development".

DEMAND NO. 91—NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,04,96,000 Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,83,32,000 on Capital account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Nuclear Power Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 92—DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,87,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO. 93—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 94—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96.95,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 10,82,000 on Capital Account be granted to the president, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

DEMAND NO. 95—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,87,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of "Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND NO. 96—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 97—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,03,91,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,80,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 50,73,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Space'."

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 100—SUPPLIES & DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,16,000 on Revenue account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 101—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,01,000 on Revenue account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 102—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 103—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 104—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1974 in rspect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

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18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)* BILL, 1973

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we take up Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to oppose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute. I have your letter, but I do not think your request to oppose the introduction of the Bill is permissible under the Constitution...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will point out to you.....(*Interrnptions*) Mr. Pandey, you are not helping me in any way—(*Interruptions*)...

Order, please. Now, the Demands have been granted by the House. Under Article 114, the Constitutional provision is this It relates to Appropriation Bills. It says ;

"As soon as may be after the grants under Article 113 have been made....".

—and here the Grants have been made..

"by the House of the People, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2nd dated 14-3-73

appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India."

So. it is really a duty of the Minister to introduce it. We cannot avoid it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI (YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1973-74.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I introduce† the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) It does not preclude his right to oppose it. There is an obligation on the part of the Government to introduce the Appropriation Bill. But it does not preclude the right of a Member to oppose the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It is mandatory, on the part of the Minister to introduce the Bill. But, he has got the right to oppose it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I have written to you; I have given to you an explanatory note.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly have some patience.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will satisfy Mr. Bosu. He is an intelligent Member. He will appreciate and he will understand it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me. Order please. In the first place, this is only a Grant on account. You accept that. All right. Now, for three days, discussion had taken place. We have had a full discussion on the Budget for three days in which the policies of the Government have been laid down and general indications have been given.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not finished. I will listen to you when I have finished. This is only a half-way house and in a few days we shall be taking up discussion on the Demands.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. I know the rules. I am going according to the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please As I said, this is a halfway house. It is the practice of the House to treat this as a formality.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir. It is up to us.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under the rules , the detailed working of the rules has got to be provided by the Speaker or by the House.

I will give you a precedent....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am entitled to oppose, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One second, Mr. Bosu. I have not finished. I am on my legs. It is not as if this is the first time when a question like this has arisen. In 1958 also a question like this arose. The Chair, at that time, after a discussion, had ruled that this is a formal affair and therefore, no discussion can take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, what is the use of this Rule 72 of the Rule book ? What is the use of this Rule ? Throw it away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a decision of the House...

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Nothing can supersede this one . . (*Interruption*).

Don't try to carry coal to Newcastle all the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, why can't you have some patience ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have shown enough patience, Sir

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have a little more patience.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am prepared to see the end of it...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Rule 389 says :

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct"

I have also quoted the precedent that in 1958 the Speaker had given this direction that this should be treated as a formal affair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : After this Appropriation Bill has been introduced which is the obligation of the Government to do, is it open or not open to a Member to move an amendment ? May I draw your attention to Article 114 It makes it quite clear that only certain types of amendments are not permissible The decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is permissible or not permissible under this caluse shall be final which means that some amendments can be admissible and some will be inadmissible according to your judgement. If the Constitution clearly lays down that it is admissible to have an amendment tabled, then why should the Member be not allowed to make his observations ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House in the past had given a decision like this;

"This is a half-way house between a full discussion on the Budget and the discussion on the Demands which are going to take place in a few days time and, therefore, it is a formal affair."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Either you take cognizance of this rule 72 which clearly says ,

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the Member who moves and from the Member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate. ."

I do not really understand why you want to shut out a Member You remove the provision from the Rules of Procedure instead of calling it a half-way house , because Sir, the whole vote on account is very misleading as the details are lacking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing any discussion.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I beg to move†;

' that the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration "

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is ,

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration"

The Lok Sabha divided :

†Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Division No. 11]. [18·14 hrs.]

AYES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alegesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Bhattacharyyia Shri Chapalendu
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Roshan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chhuten Lai, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Daga, Shri M. C.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadanappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kailas, Dr.
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kottrashettti, Shri A. K.
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mallana, Shri K.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Partap Singh , Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Ramubhai
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
Peje, Shri S. L.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A
Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy Shri P. Ganga
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Sayeed, Shri P.M.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shanker Dev, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishor
Sharma, Shri R. N.
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shetty, Shri K K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Virendra
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinesh
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
Mayavaa, Shri V.
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri C. M.
Subravelu, Shri
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Yadav, Shri G. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division is Ayes 133; Noes 31.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18·14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 15, 1973/Phalguna 24, 1894(Saka).

MGIPND Lino 3813—LS, 23-5-73—1010